"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and much warmer today and Tuesday; moderate south winds.
Full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,269. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 150 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

21 KILLED IN SLEEP AS LIMITED RAMS THE WOLVERINE

Southwestern Demolishes Rear Coaches of Waiting Train Near Batavia, N. Y.

STEEL CARS TELESCOPED

All Passengers in Last One Meet Death or Injury in Mass of Tangled Metal.

OFFICIALS BLAME ENGINEER

Say Plain Danger Signals Were Set but He Denies It—Both Trains from Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Twenty-one sleeping passengers were crushed to death when the New York Central's Southwestern Limited crashed into the rear Pullmans of the Wolverine Limited at South Byron, six miles east of Batavia, at 3:36 o'clock this morning. Several were injured, three of them seriously.

The cause of the wreck is unexplained. Railroad officials declare that the signals were set against Train No. 11, the Southwestern, and that in addition a flagman had gone back with a lighted fuse to halt the onrushing train. John Priestley of Buffalo, engineer on the Southwestern, declares that the signals were clear, and that the first he saw of the flagman's warning light was when he was but a few car lengths from the Wolverine. The railroad promises a searching investigation to fix the blame for the tragedy. In addition, Coroner Snow of Genesee County will hold an inquest, which may place the responsibility.

The known dead and injured are:

Identified Dead.

CUMMING, THOMAS B., New York.
DOUGHERTY, PATRICK, New York.
HARVEY, S. D., residence unknown. Identified by service ring signifying service with United States Army on Mexican border. Inscribed on inside: "S. D. Harvey, Sergeant, Co. F., 33d Michigan Infantry."
JONES, BALLARD, New York; Pullman porter on sleeper which was demolished.
LEONARD, FRANKLIN E., believed to live in Bear Lake, Mich. Identified by tag with inscription "A. E. F., 1917. F. and A. M Lodge No. 410."
LEVENE, JENNIE Mrs., New York.
RIGBY, GEORGE, New York.
STAUD, JIMINEZ F., New York. Identification not positive.

Seriously Injured.

DOHERTY, Miss FLORA, Flint, Mich.; will probably die.
LICHTERMAN, NATHAN, Chicago.
LICHTERMAN, Mrs. NATHAN, Chicago.

Slightly Injured.

PETERSON, FRANK, Herkimer, N. Y., a mail clerk on Southwestern Limited.
SNEDEN, W. F., Ashtabula, Ohio, mail clerk on Southwestern Limited, left hip.
SUTS, H. O., Syracuse, chest.
SUTAN, F. C., Chicago, back.
SIMONS, S. L., Kansas City, Mo., ankle.
TAYLOR, Mrs. O., Chicago. She was accompanied by her husband, Major Taylor.
THORNTON, E. S., Muskegon, Mich., burned on chest.

The rear sleeping car of the Wolverine was the death coach. Only three passengers in this car escaped instant death and these three are so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The engine of the Southwestern crashed into this coach at terrific speed. Engineer Friendly had applied the emergency brakes and their action, he declared, cut the engine and tender from the long string of coaches. Freed of this great load, the Southwestern's engine seemed almost to leap through the air, and it smashed into the Pullman coach with terrific impact.

Steel Car Ground Into Debris.

The second coach from the end of the Wolverine was buckled up by the collision so that it stood almost on end, its rear vestibule in the air. It hung thus for a moment and then crashed down and through the last coach, shearing the steel roof as if it were pasteboard. Squeezed between the onrushing engine and the second coach the last Pullman was ground into a mass of débris and those in the berths had no chance of escape.

The second car was little damaged, and those in it escaped serious injury. Rallied by an army nurse, who was a passenger, the terrified passengers made their way through broken windows and down ladders to the ground several feet below. Neither the engineer nor Fireman Brill of the Southwestern was injured in the collision, although their engine plowed through the wrecked coach.

Most of the bodies were mangled beyond any possibility of recognition. The passengers all were in night clothing and their belongings had been scattered in the mass of débris so as to be worthless as a means of identification.

The crews of the two trains and all of the available railroad workmen from Batavia worked for several hours in an effort to get out the bodies, but it was not until nearly noon, when a wrecking train arrived, that it was possible to lift away the uppermost car and begin taking the bodies out.

Eight Bodies Identified.

Eight bodies had been identified tonight. On the finger of one young man was found a Masonic signet ring, showing that he was a member of the Grand Rapids Lodge No. 410, F. and A. M., and that his name was Franklin E. Leonard, Jr.; that he was a soldier was

Continued on Page Three.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Health in the Pines! 60 miles from New York. Write Lakewood Committee.—Advt.

$7,500,000,000 Is Realized in British Bond Campaign

LONDON, Jan. 12, (British Wireless Service.)—The sale of National War Bonds, which will close Jan. 18, has met with great financial success.

The total, according to George Sutton of the National War Savings Association, is approximately £1,500,000,000, and it is hoped that it will reach £1,600,000,000 before the end of the campaign.

NO WITNESS SAW LEBAUDY KILLED

Wife Will Plead Defense of Her Life to Justify His Shooting.

FOLLOWED MANY ATTACKS

Forced to Hide in a Maze of Rooms from Millionaire Who Was Also a Miser.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Marie Augustine Lebaudy, who shot and killed her husband, the eccentric Jacques Lebaudy, at their home, "The Lodge," here last night, will defend herself on the ground that she acted in self-defense and in defense of their thirteen-year-old daughter Jacqueline.

While there were apparently no witnesses to the scene immediately before the shooting and counsel for Mrs. Lebaudy have so far declined to outline her defense in detail, it will be alleged that Lebaudy intended to kill his wife and daughter. According to one theory, Lebaudy, who had gone to her home with a supply of kerosene and charcoal, was preparing to burn down the home when he was interrupted by his wife.

Mrs. Lebaudy asserted that her husband, the one-time "Emperor of Sahara," had attacked her several times recently, on one occasion nearly strangling her to death and at another time stabbing at her with a knife. H. W. Moore, her lawyer, said that within less than a week of the shooting he had made arrangements for an immediate response by the State Constabulary at Mineola in case Mrs. Lebaudy called for help.

Mrs. Lebaudy was in bed under guard today, but it was said in her behalf that she had protected her life within the last few weeks only by an ingenious system of concealments and barricades within "The Lodge," which contains about fifty rooms. Lebaudy, it was said, had ranged about the corridors of the huge structure, with a knife in his hand, while his wife and their daughter fled from one room to another and always managed to keep a locked door or two between them, until Lebaudy abandoned his designs.

No One Saw Shots Fired.

According to District Attorney Charles A. Weeks and Mr. Moore, Lebaudy and his wife were alone when the shots were fired and no one else witnessed it. The daughter was on the second floor at the time. The three servants at the house were French, who speak little English. District Attorney Weeks said that when he talked to them on indifferent topics they could make themselves understood easily in English, but that they could find no English words to make their answers with when he asked them about the events leading up to the killing and about the previous difficulties of Lebaudy and his wife. District Attorney Weeks said that he would question them tomorrow through French interpreters.

When the house and grounds were examined today charcoal was found on the floors, furniture was overturned, and sofa cushions and other articles had been thrown out of the windows. As nearly as could be made out from the French servants, these were the indications of the fury of Lebaudy over something before his wife left her sickbed to come down and shoot him. It became known that, in addition to the oranges, condensed milk, and other supplies found in Lebaudy's suitcase, he had brought several bags of charcoal in his automobile. According to persons who have known Lebaudy closely, it was not unusual for him to carry about articles of this kind, because, in spite of his wealth, he was a shrewd bargainer where household articles were concerned, and often effected small economies by delivering goods of this description whose low price had attracted him.

Mr. Moore refused to say today what appeared to be the cause of Lebaudy's violence when he first came home shortly before he was shot and killed. When asked if Mrs. Lebaudy had said that she had been attacked by her husband and had killed him in self-defense, he said:

"I don't want to go into the defense just yet. I may make a statement covering all points later, but I have not decided. As far as I have been able to learn, there were no eye-witnesses to the killing."

Could Not Stand It Longer.

District Attorney Weeks questioned Mrs. Lebaudy briefly. She was suffering from bronchitis, and had been confined to her bed for several days. According to Mr. Weeks she said:

"Yes, I shot him. He was threatening my life for fifteen years, and I couldn't stand it any longer."

District Attorney Weeks said that he would not decide what course to pursue

Continued on Page Four.

Winter is best for the "Cure" at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Through sleepers from New York and return.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

BALK SOVIET PLOT IN SOUTH AMERICA; ARREST LEADERS

Reds from Russia Planned to Overthrow Governments of Uruguay and Argentina.

DISCOVERED AT MONTEVIDEO

Molinoff and Three Other Leaders Confess — Police Searching for 42 More.

BATTLES AT BUENOS AIRES

Armed Bands Fight Troops, Despite Settlement of Strikes—Food Situation More Critical.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 12, (Associated Press.)—The police have uncovered a plot on the part of Russians to instigate a Bolshevist movement here and in Buenos Aires. Four of the leaders in the movement are said to have confessed their participation in a plan to overthrow the Uruguayan and Argentine Governments and institute Soviets in both countries. The police, by quick work, prevented an outbreak here which had been arranged to occur simultaneously with that in Buenos Aires.

The director of the "Cultural Centre" is Isaac Molinoff, a Russian, who is said by the Buenos Aires police authorities to have been an accessory in a bomb-throwing plot in the Colon Opera House several years ago. Since that time Molinoff has lived here. He was arrested during the general strike last August, charged with carrying explosives. He pleaded he was taking the bomb to sea to destroy it. He received a short sentence and recently was released from custody. It is said that Molinoff since his release has been engaged in Bolshevist propaganda.

Among those arrested with Molinoff are Moses Federmann, Numan Patulyoski, and Marcos Mirnovich. Federmann, when questioned by the police, is reported to have said that an anarchist revolution could not be long delayed in Uruguay, and that he would establish a Soviet Government along the lines of Nikolai Lenine. He is alleged to have said that he did not believe the arrest of the ringleaders in the present movement would hinder the ultimate success of the plan.

Patulyoski told the police that he had come to Montevideo from propaganda work in Buenos Aires, in order to aid in the local movement. He said he knew Molinoff in Russia, where Molinoff had been active in propaganda work.

The police have the names of and are searching for forty-two additional members of the "Centro Cultura." Already they have arrested two Poles who were endeavoring to agitate among packing house employes.

The newspapers here are heartily applauding the efficiency of the police, who thus far have prevented a repetition of the Buenos Aires disorders.

At the headquarters of Molinoff the police seized a large quantity of pamphlets printed in the Russian language.

More Fighting in Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12, (Associated Press.)—Although the iron workers' strike was settled yesterday and the general strike which had been declared by the Regional Federation was called off last night, there was only a slight decrease in the acts of anarchy during last night and today. The federation, which is known as an Anarchist organization, issued a statement today disclaiming any connection with the lawlessness, which it was asserted was due to foreign agitators.

Throughout last night and today there was shooting in various parts of the city, and cavalry patrols clashed with armed groups of men. Probably the most serious fighting occurred at daybreak at the penitentiary, the city water works, and several police stations.

The 5th and 12th Cavalry arrived in Buenos Aires today, and there also came into the city 300 marines and a regiment of mountain artillery, the latter being mounted.

Rioters early this morning set fire to the Central Market, in which several million pounds of River Plate wool were stored. The market, which is the largest wool market in the world, had been closed since the withdrawal of the American Wool Commission and lack of buying. This afternoon a mob set fire to a large print paper warehouse.

Civilians Enroll for Defense.

General Dellepaine, who assumed the Military Dictatorship last Friday, said today that the settlement of the strike had improved the situation, but that the troops would continue their activities in view of the anarchistic outbreaks, which were being led by foreigners. Simultaneously with the announcement of General Dellepaine thousands of civilians reported to the police stations to enroll for the common defense. Many persons offered their automobiles and horses, and even their homes, in the general movement to assist the army in suppressing the disorders.

In many instances the residents of entire neighborhoods enlisted as a whole and were armed at the police stations, where they remained in reserve for possible calls to duty. Hundreds of students who are not required to attend their classes also are being held in readiness for emergency, and today were be-

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Luxemburg Now a Republic; Girl Ruler Quits Capital

METZ, Jan. 11, (Associated Press.)—Luxemburg was proclaimed a republic on Friday, when the Grand Duchess Marie retired from the capital, taking up quarters in a château near by.

The Chamber held an excited meeting, the Clericals quitting the house in a body.

Appointment of the Committee of Public Safety in Luxemburg was reported on Friday, when a large crowd paraded before the Grand Duchess's palace and requested her abdication. She is 24 years old, and has ruled since June, 1912.

GREGORY TO QUIT CABINET IN MARCH

Attorney General Resigns, Giving Pecuniary Responsibilities as the Reason.

TO RETURN TO LAW PRACTICE

Fifth Change in President's Official Family Since He Entered the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The fifth change in President Wilson's Cabinet, and the second resignation from his official family since the signing of the armistice, was announced tonight when the White House made public correspondence between President Wilson and Attorney-General Gregory showing that the latter would quit the Department of Justice on March 4, after a little more than four years of service as Attorney General.

Like Mr. McAdoo, who resigned as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gregory, who has been attached to the Department of Justice for nearly six years, first as special assistant to the Attorney General and later as Attorney General, pleads pecuniary responsibilities as the reasons for leaving the Cabinet. It is understood that, like Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Gregory intends to enter upon the practice of law. There is no intimation as to the possible successor of Mr. Gregory and it is not believed that one has yet been chosen.

Mr. Gregory's letter was dated Jan. 6 and the President's reply was cabled from Paris the next day.

Mr. Gregory's letter follows:

Dear Mr. President: In accordance with the purpose expressed in our conversation just before you went abroad, I tender my resignation as Attorney General.

It has been not quite six years since I became connected with your Administration, and more than four years ago, a few days after war was declared by the European nations, I became a member of the Cabinet. It can be fairly said that during no other six years in the history of our country have so many great problems been presented and solved. The reflection that at such a time I have been permitted to stand by your side and assist in a modest way in dealing with those national and international issues is now, and will always be, my greatest source of pride.

No man ever served a leader who was more uniformly considerate, more kindly helpful, and more generously appreciative. No subordinate was ever more deeply grateful for the numberless friendly words and acts of his superior.

Pecuniary responsibilities of a substantial nature rest upon me and my private affairs have long demanded attention. During the continuance of actual warfare I did not feel at liberty to weigh these personal considerations in the balance against the public duties with which I was charged. By March 4 of the present year the Department of Justice will have substantially brought its war activities to a close and be working under normal conditions. I therefore ask that this resignation take effect on that date.

Faithfully yours,

T. W. GREGORY.

President Wilson's Reply.

The President's reply said:

My Dear Mr. Attorney General: It is with profound reluctance and regret that I accept your resignation. I do so only because you have convinced me that it is necessary in your own interest for you to retire. There has been no one with whom I have been associated in Washington whom I have learned more to trust nor to whose counsels I have attached more value and importance. Your administration of your office has been singularly able and singularly conscientious, and watchful of the public interest, and I feel that it is a very serious loss indeed to the nation that you should find yourself obliged to withdraw from public life.

My best wishes not only, but my affectionate friendship will follow you into retirement, and I hope with all my heart that in some way and at some time I shall again have the privilege and benefit of being associated with you.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The first three resignations from President Wilson's Cabinet were J. C. McReynolds as Attorney General in 1914; W. J. Bryan as Secretary of State in

Continued on Page Three.

McKESSON & ROBBINS Manufacture and recommend CALOX TOOTH POWDER. It contains Oxygen. For sale everywhere.—Advt.

SIX (6) RELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Don't forget.—Advt.

300 SPARTACIDES KILLED OR WOUNDED AS VORWAERTS BUILDING IS WON; SUPREME ALLIED COUNCIL MEETS

FURIOUS BATTLE IN BERLIN

Troops Blow Down Front of Vorwaerts Building With Mine Throwers.

COURTYARD TAKEN BY STORM

Liebknecht and Radeck Said to be Among 500 Spartacides Who Surrendered.

OTHER BUILDINGS ATTACKED

Opposing Forces Fight from Roofs and Windows with Machine Guns and Grenades.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 11, (via Copenhagen, Jan. 12.)—This morning, a whole week after the Spartacides had taken possession of the Vorwärts Building, it was recaptured by Government troops, after an extremely desperate battle. At the same time the truce agreed upon with the Spartacides occupying the other newspaper buildings ceased, the Government troops renewing the attack, which is still progressing.

The Vorwärts Building is situated near the Bellealliance Platz, from which radiate Wilhelmstrasse, Friedrichstrasse, and Lindenstrasse. On Wilhelmstrasse, close to Bellealliance Platz, are the large Beauxenstein printing works, where several daily and weekly newspapers are published. This building, too, was seized early in the week by the Spartacides, and tenaciously defended by them for several days and nights. It was surrendered this morning, after having been under fire of seven-centimeter field guns for several hours. The building took fire and was partly burned. A number of Spartacides are said to have perished in the flames.

Meanwhile artillery had also been placed in position on the roof of the Patent Office, a large palace facing the canal running near Lindenstrasse, where the Vorwärts occupies the premises at No. 3. Guns were also fired from Bellealliance Platz, southwest of Lindenstrasse. This bombardment lasted two hours, the Spartacides replying with heavy machine guns, making it necessary to find cover for the Government's field guns, both on the roof of the Patent Office and in Bellealliance Platz.

About 10 o'clock a white flag was hoisted on the Vorwärts Building, whereupon some parleying took place between the contesting parties regarding capitulation. The Spartacides proposed surrender on condition that they be permitted to march away unmolested. This negotiation took place in vadant lots between the Vorwärts Building and the Patent Office. From here it was easily seen that the newspaper structure had suffered severely from the bombardment and could not possibly hold out much longer. Still one more chance was given to the Spartacides to surrender, unconditionally, of course. The Spartacide emissaries went back into the building to consult, but soon returned, saying they preferred to be buried under the ruins.

A few minutes afterward the battle was renewed vigorously, with mine-throwers posted in Bellealliance Platz. Their aim was splendid. There were a few tremendous detonations, shattering all the windows in the neighborhood. An enormous cloud of dust arose on Lindenstrasse, and after it had settled it was seen that nearly the whole front of the façade had fallen to the sidewalk. There was a huge gap, through which the havoc wrought in the interior by the bombardment became plainly visible. The falling wall had buried some Spartacide machine guns and their crews.

White Flag Poked from Ruins.

Soon afterward the Spartacide fire ceased entirely, a white flag on a long pole being extended from the ruins.

Meantime, while the bombardment was in progress, Government chasseurs had managed to get very close to the Vorwärts Building, and, succeeding in breaking open a side door, had entered one of three large courtyards. Here a desperate man-to-man fight ensued, hand grenades being employed with murderous results. Grenades were also thrown from the roofs of neighboring houses, to which chasseurs ascended, and the fierce fighting continued for some time, the combatants in these parts of the large building being unaware that the main

Continued on Page Two.

VENUS PENCILS. No waste VENUS PENCILS against dates.—Advt.

Ledebour, Anti-Ebert Leader, is Put Under Arrest; 1,300 Spartacides Reported Slain During Revolt

BERLIN, Jan. 11, (Associated Press.)—Georg Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, Independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert Government.

The Vorwärts says that it learns that Dr. Karl Liebknecht has sent his family to Switzerland. It agrees sarcastically that the Communist leader, while expounding the "advantages and blessings of a Bolshevist era" for the Germans, demonstrates the belief that his own family is better off in a country where order is maintained by a "bourgeois and capitalistic Government."

Robert Leinert, Chairman of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee, asserts that Karl Radeck, Chief of the Russian Bolshevist press bureau, has urged the Spartacides "to hold out until Russian troops, now on the way, have arrived, the Soldiers' Council of the Tenth Army being willing to permit the Russians to cross the border."

Chairman Leinert states that the German Army in the East has notified him that an invasion of that front by the Russians is impossible, and that not one Soldiers' Council would permit intervention by the Bolshevist troops.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Spartacide losses since the outbreak of the revolution are about 1,300 persons killed, according to Copenhagen advices.

GERMAN CHURCHES UNITE IN POLITICS

Coalition of Catholics and Protestants Forming with Aim of Defeating Radicals.

GAIN GROUND IN BERLIN

Dr. Dunkelmann, Protestant Theologian, Calls on All Christians to Join the Party.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12.—For the last two weeks there has been in progress an organized movement, under the direction of the Centrist Party, which has its stronghold in the Rheinland, for curbing radicalism in Germany by a union of religious and political bodies. It reckons that if it can join with any considerable faction of Evangelicals it can force the holding of National Assembly elections, and then be in a position to control that assembly, if need be, against the radicals.

This movement started with the statement of the Centrist Party, which I cabled ten days ago, calling on Germans who were foes of destructive radicalism to join the new Centrist Party, which would be a Christian popular party. This opening of the gates of the hitherto Catholic party to Protestants for united Christian action in the national emergency is achieving success, according to Centrist leaders here. In support of this they are laying great stress on a statement by Professor K. Dunkelmann of Berlin, a Protestant theologian, in which he calls on the Protestants to join with the Catholics in a controlling Christian party on a nonsectarian platform for the settlement of foreign and domestic affairs of state, but leaving both religious factions free to pursue their own quarrels after the more urgent needs of the moment have been met.

Pleads for United Front.

Dr. Dunkelmann finds entire justification for such a religious union in the grave dangers confronting Germany today, from Spartacism and other radical elements. He says that the Protestant Church has no experience in politics and would be unable of itself to put a powerful political party in the field, but says that the Centrist Party has political ability and experience, and that the opportunity of the Protestant Church lies in joining political forces with the Catholic Party in the emergency.

"Under these circumstances," his statement said, "the Centrist Party was the only one which could help, and help it did. The new Centrist Party wishes to be nothing but a Christian popular party. It must be admitted that this new formation of the Centrists is founded upon an excellent basis, which is well adapted to the sentiments of the large masses of people and will permit of wide political expansion in the future.

"What would be the use of emphasizing distinctions, to say nothing of controversies, between the Catholic and the evangelical religions at this time, when both Churches are confronted by difficult tasks, in which they are mutually interested, for the

Continued on Page Three.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Best golf, best music in the country. All other sports in perfection.—Advt.

PADEREWSKI SHOT AND SLIGHTLY HURT

Would-Be Assassin Enters His Room in a Warsaw Hotel and Fires at Him.

SEVERAL REDS ARRESTED

Said to be Implicated in Plot to Kill Famous Pianist and Polish Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, has been slightly wounded by a would-be assassin who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reporting advices from Vienna.

Several Bolsheviki implicated in the plot to kill him have been arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—According to reports received here by the Polish Bureau from Paris headquarters, Paderewski was exceedingly optimistic as to the final success of his mission in Poland. His recent messages all conveyed his confidence that a new Polish coalition Ministry will be established.

"Furthermore, the intimation comes to hand," the statement continues, "that his personal relations with General Pilsudski are on a satisfactory basis. He has made clear to the military dictator that his opposition is not based on the personality of the General, but merely on the all-socialistic character of his Cabinet.

"The hand of Mr. Paderewski has been wonderfully strengthened by the fact that full authority has been given to him by the Poles in German and Austrian Poland to act and speak for them. In both instances the right was conveyed to him by legally organized organs of Polish opinion which had been created by regularly appointed delegate conventions in both territories.

"Under the program which Mr. Paderewski has suggested, the Ministry will be built with four representatives from Prussian Poland, four from Austrian, and eight from Russian Poland, the Socialists in Russian Poland to have four of the seats and the other parties to have four. A coalition Ministry of sixteen would be thus created.

"Mr. Paderewski has also informed the Paris committee that a program for the feeding of Poland is now being worked out in Warsaw and in other sections. He has been advised by the Paris committee that the Polish immigration in America has united with the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in the contribution of a $2,500,000 food cargo, which is shortly to sail from New York to Danzig, and which will be distributed by Mr. Hoover's aids.

"The Polish National Committee at Paris has made representations to allied Governments that steps must be taken to curb the activities of the Ruthenians, who are killing the women at Lemberg, who are now serving the guns with their brothers and fathers. Reports to that effect have been reaching Paris. It is explained that the Ruthenians are refusing to recognize the right of the women to defend their homes and to assist in military manoeuvres, and are killing all who fall into their hands."

Mr. Paderewski has been in Warsaw several days conferring with political leaders in an attempt to form a Government representative of all parties.

When he reached Danzig on his way to Warsaw the Germans attempted to prevent him from going to Posen. After he arrived at Posen, and while he was asleep in a hotel, a crowd of Germans fired on a parade of children who were marching in honor of Paderewski. Two of the children were killed, and several bullets struck the window of the room occupied by Mr. Paderewski.

SIX (6) RELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion.—Don't forget.—Advt.

WILSON MEETS 3 PREMIERS

Foreign Ministers of 'Big Four' in Opening Conference.

CROWDS GREET NOTABLES

Foch the First to Arrive, Soon Followed by Wilson and British Representatives.

MEET IN FOREIGN OFFICE

First Formal Exchange of Views Is Held Under Statue of the Republic.

PARIS, Jan. 12, (Associated Press.)—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the four great powers, Great Britain, France, the United States, and Italy, met at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the French Foreign Office for the first formal exchange of views and to make arrangements for the procedure of the conference tomorrow, at which the full delegations will be present.

The official statement, issued at the close of the meeting, read as follows:

There was first a meeting of the Supreme War Council, which discussed questions necessary to be settled in connection with the extension of the armistice, which expires on Jan. 17. These discussions absorbed considerably more than half the time of the meeting.

After the Supreme War Council had closed its session, a smaller group, representing France, the United States, Great Britain, and Italy, discussed the method of procedure of the council by which preliminary matters must be carried on.

Today's meeting was chiefly interesting in its personal aspects—the bringing together for the first time in contact of the world's best-known statesmen, who are now the guiding figures of the congress.

The scene as they assembled was one of unusual activity. The day was dark and raw, and the statesmen arrived at the meeting place in heavy wraps. The usual Sunday calm across the Seine was interrupted by the great crowds which lined the Quai d'Orsay, anxious to pay tribute to the notable figures concerned in the world's most dramatic function.

Batteries of photographers and of moving picture experts were drawn up flanking the entrances of the Foreign Ministry. Lines of soldiers and other guards preserved order.

Foch First to Arrive.

Marshal Foch was the first of the high plenipotentiaries to arrive. He came at 2 o'clock, and, finding himself in the van of the delegations, he waited in the vestibule. The Generalissimo was dressed in a very heavy field coat. He wore boots with spurs. On his uniform he displayed the insignia of his rank.

Soon after Foch came Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State, accompanied by his military aid, who was followed by Mr. Fraser, Counselor of the American Embassy, who is now attached to the person of Colonel House.

At just 2:45 P. M. President Wilson's limousine swung up to the entrance. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and was greeted with cries of "vive Wilson." With the President and his wife was Admiral Grayson, the President's physician.

As he alighted, President Wilson lifted his hat to Mrs. Wilson, who drove away with Admiral Grayson. President Wilson wore a dark suit and overcoat and a silk hat, and carried a large leather portfolio.

As Mr. Wilson entered the vestibule of the Foreign Office Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, stepped forward to greet him, and escorted him into his private office, where the conference was held.

M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, followed. He was alone and bore a serious mien. He was dressed in a business suit and wore a Derby hat. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, came soon afterward, accompanied by Baron Sonnino, his Foreign Minister.

British in Business Attire.

The last to arrive was David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who motored up together. The British Premier also was in business attire. Mr. Balfour, in addition to his workday clothes, wore a soft felt hat, which was pushed back on his head. Military aids-de-

joined the British Commissioners, carrying a large dispatch case.

In addition to the chief factors announced above were M. Loygues, the French Minister of Marine; M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction.

The conference opened promptly at 3 o'clock. From the offices of M. Pichon the vista was over the gardens of the Foreign Ministry. The desk of M. Pichon had been pushed back, and a large table of Flemish oak substituted.

A large marble statue of the Republic, surmounted by a cap of Liberty, looked down on the assembled statesmen, who found themselves gathered for the first time around the traditional "green table."

The meeting was an extended one. It was mainly for the purpose of settling new terms for prolonging the armistice, which expires Jan. 17, and for determining the number and composition of the delegations of the various countries for the sessions of the Peace Congress which is about to open.

As a result of today's council it is expected that formal notices will be issued convoking the conference, assigning delegations for each country, and the fixing of the hours of meeting.

French Plan a League Committee.

The program which France will propose as host to the Peace Conference is understood to provide first for presentation of the status of a society of nations and the appointment of a committee to consider it and make recommendations to the full conference. The next step would be settlement of the status of Germany, Austria, the Balkans, and other Eastern countries.

The adoption of the recommendations of the Committee on a League of Nations, according to this program, would be the final act of the conference. It is pointed out in support of this method of procedure that, while the announcement of the framework of a League of Nations must form the basis of the other work of the conference, the completed plan of a league logically will come up last, since it must safeguard all the decisions of the conference.

The proposal to give preference to the question of the status of Germany, after the appointment of a League of Nations Committee, is explained by the theory that decisions regarding Austria and the Eastern countries will hinge upon the conclusion reached regarding Germany. It is suggested that it would, for example, be impossible to settle the future of German Austria without knowing the decisions affecting Germany.

When the Peace Conference officially inaugurates its work on Jan. 20, according to the Echo de Paris, there will be brought before it for consideration a memorandum of a French demand for the Sarre Basin. The memorandum will also include a plan for the internationalization of the navigation of the Rhine, with special advantages for nations bordering on that river.

Influential Position for Brazil.

Because of her active participation in the war, particularly her naval activity, Brazil heads the list of the Latin-American Allies and will have an influential voice in the making of peace. Central American nations which declared war and are entitled to representation in the Peace Conference are Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Santo Domingo. Uruguay, Peru and Bolivia, which severed relations with the Central Powers, will also be heard at the conference.

A Polish economic delegation of nineteen members, representing the three parties in Poland, has arrived in Paris, to settle food, financial, and other questions.

Le Matin publishes a letter from Chekri Ganem, President of the Syrian Committee, to Premier Clemenceau, asking that, in response to various requests of Syrian organizations, Clemenceau "demand at the Peace Congress that France be intrusted with the reconstitution of all Syria, under a regime of federated autonomous States." The requests, it is asserted, come from organizations in North and South America, Africa, and Europe, representing 600,000 Syrians.

At the Franco-American dinner last night Captain André Tardieu of the French peace delegation said that the conference must simultaneously negotiate a peace treaty and fix the basis of the organization of the new international relationship realizing the principles for which the people had fought. A League of Nations, he said, could be founded only by the peace treaty, which should contain the principles to govern such league.

WANTS AMERICA'S HELP.

Polish Representative in The Hague Tells Country's Needs.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 7.—Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent at the Polish Legation, Jan Jiodek, who, although not as yet recognised by the Allies, is the Polish representative, and is in close touch with Poland, receiving a special service of news, said:

"The arrival of Paderewski was the signal for the uprising of the Poles against the Germans in Posen. The Polish newspapers welcome Paderewski as the coming President of the Polish Republic, but it is difficult to foretell what his chances are before the election of the Polish Parliament, which takes place on Jan. 26 everywhere in old Poland, and which will be the first sign of unity.

"The Germans are so afraid of the elections uniting Poland that they proclaimed that the Polish vote, as well as propaganda, will be considered high treason. I do not believe there will be serious fighting, and that the Poles will simply drive away the Germans.

"I believe Poland can become a big, organized country if she obtains the moral and economical support of the Allies. We especially hope for help from America, who, up to the present, has shown us great sympathy. President Wilson was the first who defined the Polish question. We also hope to enter into official relations with the Allies and be recognised as a State. Once Poland is recognised she can enter relations with the Entente as an allied Government.

"The Polish army from Paris is expected to arrive at Danzig in a few days and will probably be used as garrison troops in towns.

"We Poles are trying to discontinue the names the Germans gave our towns; for instance, Posen to Poznanie, Lemberg like Lwow, &c., and are using a German map of Poland for propaganda. This map was published in order to show the danger of the Polish populated districts and the necessity for German colonization. The map clearly indicates the real Poland according to German admission."

A Pole who has just arrived at the Hague from Cracow, via Berlin, states that crowds of Germans are now leaving Poland, especially German officials, and their families. The traveller saw few German troops, but says the Poles were joining the Polish army from various parts of Poland.

CZECHS DEMAND ALLIED AID.

Premier Kramarcz Points to the Peril of Austro-German Union.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Premier Kramarcz says the Allies must aid Czechoslovakia in establishing a strong Government so as to prevent an increase of German territory. He is thus quoted in an interview given to a correspondent of Le Temps at Prague:

"The victorious Entente must not permit the German-Austrians to unite with Germany. This terrible war must not permit the increase of German territory. If this union should occur the Czechoslovaks, the allies of the Jugo-slavs and the Rumanians, will be overawed by the spectacle of a 'Great Germany.'

"Poland—one cannot disguise it—is in a serious situation. The Poles have occupied the mining districts of Silesia and have seized the Hasclau-Oderberg Railroad. We are accused of not sending enough coal to Vienna, but soon we ourselves will be depleted of coal. We have evaded conflicts with the Poles, not grieving that the blood of Slavs shall be spilled.

"The Entente must aid us. We await the arrival of a French military mission to verify the invasion of the Poles into Silesia. We hope the mission will restore order.

"Because the Poles have failed to police their frontier the Bolshevikl have been able to enter our territory to carry on their propaganda. The best remedy would be to solve the food distribution and to force to work those individuals demoralized by Bolshevist appeals to idleness.

"Bohemia needs a strong army to defend itself against its enemies. It will be a rampart against Pan Germanism and will adopt the economic policy of the Entente."

BASLE, Jan. 12.—Karl Renner, the Socialist leader in Austria, said today that the new Cabinet maintained the belief that the Republic of German Austria constituted a part of the German Republic.

POLK SUBSTANTIATES PICHON'S STATEMENT

Says British Memorandum of Overtures on Russia Was Received Jan. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Full confirmation of the statement made yesterday on the authority of Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, to the effect that the British Government has recently submitted to France and other allied Governments a proposition for a truce in Russia which, if successful, might lead to the admission of Russian Soviet delegates to the Peace Conference, was disclosed in a statement issued tonight by Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of the State Department in the absence of Secretary Lansing.

It appears from Mr. Polk's statement that the memorandum from the British Charge d'Affaires here, Colville Barclay, in which the British Government's proposition was submitted, was received on Jan. 3, but that the American State Department, assuming that a similar proposal would be presented at Paris, did not forward it to Paris at that time. Mr. Polk yesterday, in response to an inquiry, made an oral statement which led to the assumption here that Washington had never been asked by the British Government to sanction any truce that would lead to the admission of Bolshevist delegates to the Peace Conference. In his statement, issued tonight, Mr. Polk assumes responsibility for any misunderstanding that may have arisen.

"On Jan. 3," said the statement issued by Mr. Polk tonight, "the State Department received from the British Charge a memorandum that the Allies and the United States call on all the factions in Russia to suspend hostilities pending the peace negotiations, and that if the aforesaid Governments and parties will immediately suspend hostilities on all fronts for the duration of the peace negotiations, even if they, or any of them, should desire to send representatives to Paris to discuss with the Great Powers conditions of a permanent settlement, the Great Powers would be prepared to enter on such a discussion with them."

"This message was not forwarded to Paris at that time, as it was expected that a similar proposal would be presented at Paris, in view of the fact that the Russian question was one of the subjects for immediate attention there. It would seem, however, from the reports in the newspapers, that no such proposal was presented to the American peace mission in Paris.

"The question was asked me, as I understood it, by a newspaper man yesterday afternoon, as to whether a proposal had been made to have delegates from the Bolsheviki attend the Peace Conference, and reference was made to Mr. Pichon's statement. Not having seen Mr. Pichon's statement, I did not connect the question with the proposal referred to in the memorandum from the British Charge which had been received by the department, and I, therefore, replied that no such proposal had been received. I wish to assume full responsibility for the misunderstanding."

DENIES INVITING RUSSIANS.

London Sunday Express Says They Were Asked for Programs.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The British Government, The Sunday Express understands, has proposed that all the different parties in Russia, including the Bolsheviki, should present their program to the Peace Congress in order to ascertain if it is possible to come to any understanding with any responsible authority in Russia. The paper adds:

"The French Government is not hostile to this suggestion. There is no difference of opinion between the British and the French Governments, and there has been no idea on the part of the British Government to invite delegates from Russia to attend the Peace Conference."

PARIS, Jan. 12.—If France took the initiative in refusing to deal with the Russian Bolshevist Government, says the Excelsior, the London and Washington Governments made it known that they "agreed absolutely with the French point of view."

WILSONS ATTEND CHURCH.

Crowd Cheers the President as He Leaves the Service.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Margaret Wilson today attended services in Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, in the Avenue George V. The Rev. Charles H. Brent, former Bishop of the Philippine Islands, officiated.

A large crowd outside the church cheered President Wilson as he was leaving the edifice.

The President went to the headquarters of the American Mission at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and remained in conference with the other American peace delegates nearly two hours.

He also had a conference with H. P. Davison of the American Red Cross, to discuss a plan for the internationalization of the Red Cross. Numerous questions relating to the proposal to put the organization under one head, for reasons of efficiency, were discussed.

GLAD GERMAN REDS HAVE FORCED ISSUE

Member of Berlin Government Says Struggle with Spartacus Element was Bound to Come.

FOOD RELIEF EBERT'S NEED

Many Germans Said to Favor Bankruptcy as Easiest Way Out of Country's Trouble.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8.—A prominent German politician, a member of the Government, although originally a Conservative, who has just arrived at The Hague after having made a tour through Germany, speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, said:

"The dangerous Spartacus undercurrent had to come to the surface, and the authorities are even relieved that the fighting has begun. Ebert has not been severe enough and his troops are unreliable, but he will now be obliged to use them.

"The Conservatives feel that too many troops have been demobilised. The best soldiers have returned to their homes and businesses, while the bad elements, the homeless and workless, are caught by the Spartacus Party. We think Ebert's German Democratic Party will finally get a majority. Even the Conservatives hope it will.

"It is quite possible that the Spartacus Party will be able to prevent elections in Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen by taking possession of the ballots by force of arms and a few machine guns. Many National Liberals and Conservatives are voting for the German People's Party.

"Ebert, however, cannot maintain the present Government unless Germany receives food. The people already are discontented, but if he is obliged to reduce the distribution of food the people will revolt still more and Bolshevism will spread. There is still great depression among the upper classes. The people have become very apathetic since the armistice and feel helpless. There is a large class who amuse themselves, and New Year's Eve was a scene of the wildest revelry ever seen in Berlin, in spite of a writers' strike. At 9 o'clock the following morning the underground railways were full of revellers coming home from dances, dishevelled and rowdy.

"Many people believe Germany's best card is bankruptcy and the assertion that she cannot pay, but this is impossible on such a large scale. Germany, however, will be bankrupt unless something is done within a few weeks.

"We feel Roosevelt's death will act in favor of Germany's cause and hope that Wilson will be re-elected. Many Germans still hope to go to America after the war, believing it to be the one place possible for emigration and where hatred is not so intense.

"Wilson's theories in regard to a League of Nations with a court of jurisdiction are very fine, but as long as there are human passions and hatred there will be wars. I see countless wars to come."

HINDENBURG FORMING A DEPENDABLE ARMY

Selected Division of Veterans from Each Corps to be Set Aside to Maintain Order.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12.—Hindenburg, as Commander in Chief of the German Army, is trying to build up a relatively small, but assuredly dependable force. It is believed from the wording of an order for this purpose that the artillery is intended for potential use to maintain order within Germany.

His confidential order to army commanders orders that one division from each army corps be set aside and maintained after demobilization. He prescribes that divisions shall be selected which have seen heavy fighting, and the order further says:

"Cadres of these divisions should consist of as many active officers as possible; they should be abundantly supplied with ammunition, possess a sufficient number of ammunition columns, and the machine gun companies should be up to strength in men and material. Doubtful elements must be discreetly eliminated."

Volunteers from among demobilised soldiers are being recruited for the purpose of defending Germany from aggression from the East and for maintaining order within the nation. Accurate data as to these volunteers is not available as this recruiting is being done very quietly, but it is believed their number is considerable.

It is a remarkable development that the Iron Cross—that decoration so highly prized by German fighting men for so many years—now that militarism has put Germany where she is, has altogether lost its popularity. It is common enough to be approached on the street by an ex-soldier or some one else offering to sell an Iron Cross as a souvenir, not a new one from some store, but one bearing the name and rank of a German soldier, showing that it was awarded for deeds performed.

More than this, among the demobilised soldiers one seldom sees the decoration ribbon worn. There is certainly no regulation against it, but the Iron Cross seems to have lost its lustre. It seems no longer to glorify the wearer. No one explains it, although many ask why. One local newspaper contains an editorial on the subject. It says, in part:

"Honorable decorations won by acts of valor are forever prized. Why, then, have the black and white ribbons of the Iron Cross, our only war decoration, and the most beautiful of all ornaments of officer and soldier, disappeared today completely? It was the reward of conduct without fear and without reproach in bloody battles, east and west, and north and south; it was a recognition of deeds of personal valor, which often were prodigious; it was the balm desired by the mortally wounded warrior; now it is relegated to a quiet corner of the house. Is it possible to be ashamed to wear in public a decoration earned by courage during nearly five years of war?"

Certainly in the minds of allied soldiers there is no stigma attached to wearing the Iron Cross. Far from it, for allied soldiers respect the military decorations of the German Army, as they leave untouched Germany's military monuments. Iron Crosses have simply gone out of sight, perhaps through one of those tricks of German psychology as inexplicable as their calling Americans swine one day and inviting them to dinner the next.

Yesterday the German risked death to wear the Iron Cross; today he will not admit he has one.

FURIOUS BATTLE IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

body of Spartacides had already offered to surrender.

The first prisoners led from the building were four civilian Russians, it was said, among them the notorious Muscovite emissary Radeck. It was also said that Liebknecht was seized, but this cannot be confirmed.

It is rumored that 300 Spartacides were killed or wounded. The number of prisoners is about 500. Some 1,200 rifles, over 100 machine guns, and great stores of ammunition were captured.

Toward 5 o'clock this evening street fighting became very general, the Spartacides throwing grenades at the troops and guards stationed at street corners.

They will suddenly fire from the roofs of houses or from windows at the crowds in the streets. Most of the street lamps having been shot to pieces, darkness favors these unpleasant surprises, which are keeping the soldiers constantly on the run and creating panic among the public.

There is method in this madness, the purpose being to distract the attention of the Government soldiers and prevent connected action on Police Headquarters and other Spartacide fortresses.

The Government soldiers are extremely irritated and are handling the Spartacides severely when caught. A company of loyal soldiers marched along Kurfuerstenstrasse this afternoon. A Spartacide got among them and tried to dissuade some of them. He was driven away, but when caught again was shot down in the street.

While THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was writing these lines at Kempinske's, a large restaurant, it was suddenly darkened and the doors were locked. From both the Leipzigerstrasse and Krausenstrasse we hear the tac-a-tack of machine guns. Loyal troops and Spartacides are fighting each other in streets from the windows and roofs.

TROOPS ARE TURNING TIDE TOWARD EBERT

Government Now Plainly in Ascendent Owing to Loyalty of Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—All reports from Berlin, including dispatches direct from that city, indicate that the Government is now definitely in the ascendent.

The troops, who after a brave show at the outset repeatedly showed themselves accessible to Spartacide persuasions, have now apparently arrayed themselves definitely and decisively on the side of the Government.

Copenhagen, however, reports that fighting has been resumed in Berlin. The Spartacides are said to be still holding a part of the Tageblatt Building.

PARIS, Jan. 12, (Havas.)—Semi-official advices from Berlin indicate that the insurrection is decreasing in power and it no longer seems doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann Government has been maintained by the troops whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Karl Liebknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "red terror" and a dictatorship. The proletarians say a general strike "to save the revolution" has been called for Jan. 19, which has been fixed as the date for the election to the General Assembly.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Newspaper Row, where the plants of the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung, and Lokal Anzeiger are located, was temporarily quiet this morning as the result of a truce patched up Friday night between the Government forces and the Spartacides. The armistice, which was not without elements of humor, was dictated by the urgent need of the civilian population living in the danger zone to attend to its marketing and to afford the business firms in the neighborhood an opportunity to look over the situation.

The losses of the Spartacides during the fighting in this district Friday are said to have been heavy, while the Government troops say that only two of their men were wounded.

During yesterday afternoon a squad of Spartacides attempted to enter the Tageblatt building in a motor car flying a Red Cross flag on the pretext that they wanted to bring out the dead and wounded. The Government troops halted the car and found that the occupants were armed with revolvers and hand grenades.

For a week the greater part of Germany has been without news from the outside world as a result of the seizure of the Berlin office of the semi-official Wolff Bureau by the Spartacides. The German press is dependent upon the Wolff Bureau for home and foreign news.

The insurgents also halted the publication of half a dozen of the largest newspapers and the few papers that were able to appear were poorly informed as to local occurrences and were without information of happenings outside Berlin. There has been no news of President Wilson and his activities, about which the Berliners are interested.

The publishers of the newspapers seized by the insurgents are wondering over indemnification for the losses of the week and about the damage to their newspaper plants, but the Government apparently is little concerned about this minor result of the activities of the Spartacides.

In a speech in Berlin Thursday night Obkirch Sepuls, a former member of the Reichstag and now a member of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government, declared that the Independent Socialists had agreed to accept all the Government's conditions for the ending of the fighting in Berlin, even to the extent of releasing the occupied newspaper plants, in return for a postponement for three months of elections to the National Assembly. Sepuls declared that the Spartacides feared that the elections would result in their defeat.

At a public meeting Thursday night, a Spartacus League speaker declared that while propaganda among Government troops had proved a failure, armed Spartacide guards from all sections of Germany were on their way to Berlin.

On the other hand, the Government received advices from Kiel that the so-called "Iron Division," comprising two regiments of volunteers from the army and navy recently organized by Herr Noske, who now is in charge of the Government forces in Berlin, was leaving for the capital.

THIEVES LOOT BERLIN AS CIVIL WAR RAGES

People of Hamburg Foil Plans of Spartacides—Outbreak at Dresden.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 11.—The Berlin telegraphists today demanded higher wages and presented an ultimatum to the Government that unless their demands were granted in full they would strike within five days.

Quite apart from the hostilities, the state of affairs in Berlin has become worse in the last two days. Taking advantage of the fighting, the unemployed and criminals are very active, and are becoming a serious menace to the public safety.

The disorderly element has been augmented by thousands of evildoers who have come into the city from elsewhere and have managed by joining the Red Guards to obtain arms.

Today there was looting on a big scale, especially of small shops in the poorer quarters, while in certain districts a reign of terror has been set up by organized bands who, provided with motor lorries, are carrying out pillaging expeditions. The shopkeepers have also to contend with "requisitions" by Spartacides.

There is thus arising a condition of anarchy which is a great embarrassment to the Government in the midst of its struggle with the revolutionaries.

A Bolshevist outbreak was planned at Hamburg, but wind of the plot reached their opponents, who got a blow in first. This morning a "public security force" established in the city took the offensive against the Soldiers' Council, of which the Bolsheviki has secured control. Arming themselves, they marched to the Town Hall, followed by a huge crowd of workers, and forced an entrance into the offices of the Bolshevist leader, Lauenberg. They took him on to a balcony with the intention of making him deliver a speech dictated by themselves. His appearance, however, was the signal for such an uproar that speechmaking was out of the question.

Thereupon seven soldiers constituted themselves a court-martial for immediate trial and gave Lauenberg an opportunity to make a speech in defense. He was arguing that he was no Spartacide when the crowd broke into the room and tried to lynch him. This was only prevented with the greatest difficulty. A majority of the Socialists organized a force for his protection and eventually he was smuggled away in disguise by a back door and disappeared in a motor car.

The latest scene of Bolshevist disorders is Dresden. Yesterday the leaders of the movement there issued a proclamation in response to which huge crowds of unemployed and strikers assembled. Forming in procession, they went to the circus Sarrasani, where arrangements had been made for a meeting of the Soldiers' Council.

The Bolsheviki obtained possession of the building and held a meeting of their own at which the Saxon Liebknecht, Nuehle, made an incendiary speech. After this the rioters went to the Town Hall where they overpowered the guard and got away with a large quantity of arms and munitions.

SPARTACIDE UPRISING STIRS DUSSELDORF

Police and Disarmed Soldiers Start Trouble—Jails Open, Town Treasury Seized.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUSSELDORF, Jan. 9.—Bolshevism has appeared at Düsseldorf. I have this morning talked with Belgian officers in charge of the frontier of the occupied territory, with the Burgomaster of Düsseldorf, Herr Knopp, and with other citizens of the town.

While I was talking with the Belgian Commandant some one came from beyond the river to ask that troops might march in and restore order. An anxious, nervous man he was, who smiled and smiled, but with the answer that Marshal Foch had laid down the limits of allied action he was dismissed.

Since the revolution, Düsseldorf has been controlled by a Workmen's and Soldiers' Council under the guidance of Independent Socialists. Actual power lay with the police reinforced by reserve police, a sort of special constable, and by a volunteer regiment of about 1,000 demobilized soldiers. This last body drew pay at a high rate, 18 marks a day.

When they read the report that by order of the Allies they were to be disarmed and disbanded they became disciples of Spartacus. A considerable proportion of the 700 police and special constables discovered that they were of the same faith. The loyal section was then disarmed and the police stations occupied. Crowds filled the streets. There was a disturbance at the Rheinische Metallwerk, and force majeure was applied to the newspapers. The Burgomaster and others withdrew across the river. Some people prominent in politics or industrially have been arrested by Spartacus mobs.

This morning the news is that the prisons have been thrown open, so that the Düsseldorf criminals are free to prey upon the town without the Constables meddling, that mobs have seized the town treasury, and that Spartacides control the telegraph and telephone services, isolating the town from the world.

On the other hand some sort of agreement has been made between the President of the Police and Workmen's Council that there shall be no disorder. The newspapers have obtained their freedom again. The public services—gas, electricity, and water—are all in order.

It is agreed that up to the present there has been no physical violence. Spartacides are armed with revolvers and hand grenades, but as yet the Revolution of Düsseldorf is bloodless. I am told that there will probably be a crowd, dear of looting tonight, and obviously the situation has possibility of dangerous development.

As usual I hear of agitators and agents of foreign discontent. It is believed in Düsseldorf that the affair was contrived or instigated from Berlin. There is evidence of liaison between the Spartacides of Düsseldorf and Russia.

The leader of the rising is one Oehel, who was before the war a marriage broker and during the war a deserter, and has lately published in Holland a violent paper of his own. A Russian Jewess called Feuerstein, who came to Düsseldorf in some capacity connected with the Bolshevist news agency in Germany, is believed to provide the link with Petrograd.

DISORDER INCREASES IN GERMAN CITIES

Radicals Spread Infection Outside of Capital; Clashes in Munich, Dresden, and Ratisbon.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Stories of outbreaks, mostly by instigation of the Spartacides, in several German cities, come from the Continent. A Havas dispatch from Paris suggests that the radicals have transferred the struggle to the provinces, where they seem to be gaining what they have lost in the capital.

Serious fighting, it is said, has developed in Munich, where the Government has forbidden all demonstrations.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Munich, the Cabinet went into temporary hiding when Spartacides arrived to demand the release of two imprisoned Bolsheviki. When they threatened to force the building, Premier Eisner put his head from a window and succeeded in calming the rioters.

"I would rather die than be forced to admit that civil war is prevailing in Munich," he said.

In Stuttgart the Spartacides are masters of the City Hall and the Municipal Council has been dissolved.

Strikers in the Westphalia region now number 105,000.

In Dresden, says an Associated Press dispatch from that city, the radicals attempted to capture the plant of the Dresden Volkszeitung Friday, but were repulsed with heavy machine gun and hand grenade fire. The clash resulted in the death of twenty persons and the wounding of several scores. The Spartacide leader, Rhuele, was taken prisoner.

Previous to the attack on the newspaper plant Rhuele had circulated communistic handbills demanding that the elections to the National Assembly be stopped, by armed intervention if necessary.

A Socialist republic has been proclaimed at Bremen, according to a dispatch from Munich to Basle. The communists in Bremen have taken the places of the Majority Socialists on the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council and have sent a message to the Ebert Government demanding that they resign. They are also reported to have sent a telegram to the Russian Bolsheviki expressing the hope that the revolutions in Russia and Germany would be victorious.

Many persons were killed or wounded in Ratisbon, Bavaria, in fighting Friday afternoon. The troubles occurred in various quarters of the town, and 000 State railway employes had to be called upon to restore order. A state of siege was proclaimed.

The situation in Halle, one of the most important railway junctions in Northern Germany, was reported as critical Friday. Machine guns were mounted on several buildings and street fighting was expected.

The City Hall at Spandau, which was vacated Monday, was the scene Friday of heavy fighting between Government troops and the Spartacides, says a Berlin dispatch. The building was attacked with light artillery and machine-gun fire at 7 o'clock and then stormed. The Spartacides offered stubborn resistance, but after a heavy hand grenade bombardment they were overwhelmed and their leaders captured.

Hero Pleser, the ringleader of the Liebknecht forces in Spandau, was summarily executed in the court of the Post Office building. Other Spartacides were thrown into the cellar of the jail.

Spandau is the site of great army artillery depots and its inhabitants are regarded as the most turbulent workmen living in any of the Berlin suburbs. While it was in the possession of the Spartacides they arrested leaders of the Majority Socialists and in retaliation the Socialists withdrew from the Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

EISNER ISSUES APPEAL FOR PEACE

Fratricidal War Means Germany's Ruin, Bavarian Wires Berlin Government.

MUNICH, Jan. 12.—Premier Eisner of Bavaria has telegraphed to the Berlin Government an appeal that the warfare there be brought to an end. The telegram says:

"With growing horror we follow the murderous civil war. It must end, unless all Germany is slowly to perish. Berlin's example is having a demoralizing effect everywhere, and is producing an epidemic of insanity. The only means of salvation appears to be a Government sustained by the confidence of the people, comprising all Socialist parties and resolved to bring democracy and Socialism to victory. Everywhere in South Germany the anger against Berlin is growing. At the same time sinister persons here are calling also for fratricidal warfare."

Announcing

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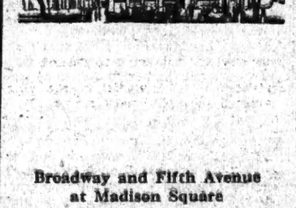

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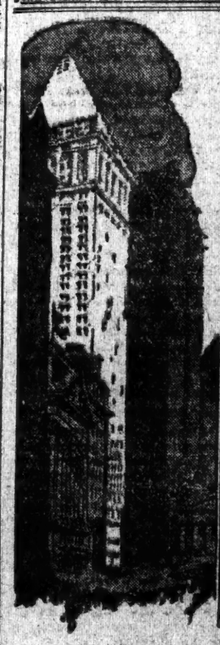

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a customer told us that the counsel he had received from the Bankers Trust Company in regard to his business had been most helpful and had kept him from making some costly mistakes.

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SEPARATISM GAINING IN RHINE REGIONS

Returning French Look for a German Federation with Prussia Excluded.

GERMAN AUSTRIA MAY JOIN

Conservatism of Southern Catholics Expected to Reject Union with Northern Bolsheviki.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—French soldiers just back from the occupied zone in Germany say that a separatist movement is steadily gaining strength in the territory on both banks of the Rhine. An officer belonging to the Information Department of the Headquarters Staff, who had special opportunities for observation, told me today:

"The way the situation is developing now looks as if the outcome might ultimately be a federation of South and West German States, probably including German Austria. At the beginning the Government would doubtless be a Moderate Socialist republic, but the strong Catholic forces would make for stability and gradually swing power to the hands of the bourgeoisie and what the British call the upper middle class.

"Already the spread of Bolshevism in Prussia has filled Southern and Western Germany with alarm, and unless the Berlin Government can thoroughly crush the Spartacides I doubt greatly whether either Bavaria or the Rhine provinces would agree to form a part of any federation containing such a dangerous element.

"Conditions are not dissimilar in German Austria, although the position there is rendered more acute by the food shortage, where the strength of Catholicism is also great. Of course, the danger of such a breakaway from North Germany would be that the latter might be forced into the arms of the Russian Bolsheviki. But if allied aid to Poland is anything but mere words the reconstituted Polish State ought to prove an effective buffer."

Curiously enough some such federation of South and West Germany was outlined to me as long ago as early September by one of the ablest French Generals as being the best possible safeguard for France after victory. He emphasized the fact that the inhabitants of these territories had been in the main peaceable and friendly to France until hypnotized by the Prussian dream of world dominion, and he added that Europe would never be really secure from future war until the Pan German bloc was broken up.

HALTED PRINCE OF WALES.

Americans' Target Practice Stopped After Warning by German.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12.—The Prince of Wales this morning completed a two-day visit to the American bridgehead. Last night he was the guest of the staff of the Third Army at a dinner and dance at the Officers' Club.

The Prince's party yesterday was on the way to visit the American Fourth Army Corps headquarters at Coblenz when the forward car was stopped at a little hamlet by an excited German, who said that the place was being shot up.

It was found that an American machine-gun company with a range beyond a big hill was firing high and the bullets were coming into the village through which the Prince's party was about to pass. Captain Louis Graves, American Army Press Section, went ahead and had the shooting stopped, after which the Prince proceeded on his way.

COBLENZ, Jan. 11, (Associated Press.)—A flight over the Coblenz bridgehead area, a luncheon with Major Gen. Muir and a dinner dance occupied the time today of the Prince of Wales, who is the guest of Major Gen. Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation.

The Prince professed keen pleasure in his visit to the American aerodromes and the airplane trip was at his request. He went up with Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Chief of Air Service of the Third Army. It was General Mitchell's last flight at Coblenz, as he is leaving Sunday for duty in the United States.

The Prince was in the air for forty-five minutes. He was taken up the Moselle, across the Rhine, and then flew down the Rhine from the Lorelei rock to Neuwied and back to the aerodrome near Coblenz. The flight was made in a two-seater Spad used as a pursuit airplane. The Prince studied the maps during the entire flight. He declared afterward that the flight was the most picturesque he ever had.

After the luncheon with General Muir at Cochem the Prince attended a vaudeville program given by enlisted men. The program included fancy dancing and the Prince kept time with his cane and his feet, apparently enjoying the occasion thoroughly.

RESENT ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Officers at Front Find Comrades at Home Are Being Elevated.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 12.—Today I met on the street a Major, a friend of mine. He told me he had just received orders to go home. I started to congratulate him. He stopped me.

"Don't say it," he said. "I am in the regulars, you know, and I have got to go home and serve under a man who was my junior before we entered the war. I have been over here fighting for a year, but he has gone up faster than I. It's sort of rough, I say."

Still thinking of what he had said, I walked into the office of another officer. He happened to be a Major, too.

"Mr. Correspondent," he said, "you have been boosting what we have done over here. You have called it good work. You're wrong. They did better work back home. Look here. Read those two paragraphs."

He shoved across the desk a copy of a college weekly. The first paragraph he had marked read: "Major —— was promoted to his present rank shortly after his advancement to a Captaincy. He is still with the —— Field Artillery at Camp Jackson."

The second paragraph he had marked read: "It has just been learned from the War Department that ——, a Lieutenant of Company —— of the —— Infantry, died on Oct. 15 from wounds received in action."

"I brought —— over," the Major said. "He fought six months and died a Lieutenant."

GREGORY TO QUIT CABINET IN MARCH

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

1913, and Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War in 1916.

Mr. Bryan resigned rather than sign one of the notes which President Wilson had prepared for dispatch to Germany in connection with the submarine campaign. Mr. Garrison resigned after having differed with President Wilson regarding the project then under way for the formation of a Continental Army. Mr. McReynolds resigned to accept appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

No other change in the President's official family occurred until Mr. McAdoo recently announced that he felt compelled to leave the Government's service for financial reasons. Carter Glass of Virginia was appointed and installed as the Secretary of the Treasury, and Walker D. Hines has just been appointed Director General of Railroads in place of Mr. McAdoo.

Gregory's Career in Texas.

Mr. Gregory's home is in Texas, but he was born in Mississippi. After graduating from the Southwestern Presbyterian University in 1883 he became a special student at the University of Virginia, graduated from the law department of the University of Texas in 1885 and began the practice of law at Austin, Texas, the same year. For eight years he was a Regent of the University of Texas and in 1892 he declined appointment as Assistant Attorney General of Texas. Four years later he declined an appointment to the Texas State bench. Mr. Gregory was a delegate from Texas to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1904 and a delegate at large to the Baltimore convention which nominated Mr. Wilson for the Presidency. His law firm, Gregory & Batts, was specially employed by the State of Texas to prosecute its suit against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a part of the Standard Oil Trust. On May 20, 1913, he was appointed a special assistant to Attorney General McReynolds in the investigation and proceedings concerning the affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, and when Mr. McReynolds went to the Supreme Court Mr. Gregory was made the Attorney General.

GERMAN CHURCHES UNITE IN POLITICS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

benefit of those parts of the people which belong to them, respectively."

"In this connection this characteristic of the Evangelical Church is important, namely, that on account of its subjective and internal attributes it is impossible for it to form an independent political party. Its religious impetus could only make itself felt in connection with some body of political tendencies such as the Conservatives. The situation is entirely different as regards the Centrist Party, which is equipped not only with religious unity, but also with political experience, which seem to warrant the hope that a civilian party with religious principles would be able to stand on its own feet. As things stand the proper policy for Evangelical people is indicated. It would be extremely satisfactory if they would join the Centrist Party. Whatever fears of success that party would otherwise inspire would become groundless if the Centrist Party should succeed in attracting considerable bodies of the Evangelical people to its ranks.

"Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the elections with which we are concerned are to a national assembly and not to a gathering of representatives of different States. In these latter differences religious grounds are inevitable in the future as in the past. At the National Assembly a general regulation of Church and State will be made, also legal regulations governing the influence of the Church on the public life of the people."

Unite Wider Symbol of Cross.

After saying that on purely general questions there was no reason why the two religious schools should not work together for the common good, Dr. Dunkelmann says: "As against three branches of the Social Democracy an adequate counterweight can only be brought to bear by a solid phalanx including all middle-class parties, and it is the mission of the new Centrist Party as a Christian popular party, to form the nucleus of this phalanx around which all other well-balanced elements, and especially those of the Protestant faith, will be able to rally.

"This is what is happening, for example, in places where the danger of Bolshevism and the danger of control by the Social Democracy is most apparent—namely, in Berlin. Evangelical elements are known to have contributed largely to the New Year's demonstration made by Centrists in Berlin. This demonstration was made in admirable form—by the raising of the cross in Berlin, that city which has become so disgracefully heathen in its practices—and was the forerunner of a real crusade, intended to save, and it is hoped that it will save, our Fatherland from the power of infidels on Jan. 19."

He then quotes the declaration of the Centrist party, as follows:

"The new Centrist party is a Christian popular party, membership in which is not limited to any particular denomination. All citizens of the nation who are of the Christian religion may join in regarding it as a foundation for political activity."

Dr. Dunkelmann concludes: "This is the right policy. The old fight between adherents of the two denominations must now cease in the face of the common enemy and common danger which threatens every Christian community, and all those who acknowledge the cross. Instead of jealousy there must be rivalry in the performance of duties devolving upon citizens and Christians, each part doing its best to ward off the enemy and to preserve the Christian life of the people. Competition of this sort will bear important fruits in the future."

While Spartacides appear to be causing much disturbance at Düsseldorf and are attempting to make progress in other Rhine towns, they have not raised their heads in territory occupied by American troops.

The American command has made up its mind to deal summarily with any attempts by this radical faction to stir up trouble, although seemingly they would have scant chance of success, in view of the almost unanimous antipathy for the Spartacides in this section.

ALBERT'S PLANE DISABLED.

King, with Noted Belgian Aviator, Reaches the Ground Unhurt.

PARIS, Jan. 11, (Associated Press.)—King Albert of Belgium, flying yesterday morning with Albert Combes, the noted Belgian aviator who finished fourth in the international airplane race at Rheims in 1913, was forced to land two miles from Attigny on the Aisne when the motor stalled.

Both occupants of the machine escaped injury and the plane was undamaged.

BRITISH CABINET SUBJECT TO CHANGE

London Press Regards It as Merely an Interim Ministry Pending Final Peace.

CHURCHILL A SURPRISE

Appointment Viewed as Test of Lloyd George's Ability to Meet Severe Criticism.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—No great enthusiasm has been shown by the London newspapers over the announcement of the new Cabinet. It is generally accepted as an interim Ministry, and the opinion is freely expressed that there will be many changes when the Peace Conference is over and the country settles down to the work of reconstruction.

The Liberal Westminster Gazette describes the Cabinet as a "reshuffled Ministry," thereby, for once, agreeing with the Tory Morning Post, and there is a good deal of criticism of the inclusion of men like Walter Long and Austen Chamberlain, who belong to the older school of politicians and are not, it is contended, of really first-rate calibre.

Dealing with this line of comment today, The Times's political correspondent says:

"The Premier's reply to his critics would be that he has been conditioned by circumstance, with the certainty that for the next few months he will be preoccupied with the Peace Conference. He could not hazard any radical reconstruction of the Ministry. He is like the head of a business who is called away for an indefinite time, and no one in that position would think the time opportune to choose new and untried heads of departments. That is true in a way, but no sane employer would leave his business in the hands of men whose inefficiency had been clearly demonstrated. The weakness of the Premier's position is that while he and Bonar Law are away there will be no one with the disposition and driving force, if we exclude Churchill, to give the right send-off to the promised measures of reconstruction, which, in the circumstances, will probably hang fire till the Premier is back.

"The most sensational of appointments is that of Winston Churchill to both the War Office and Air Ministry. Not only does it show the Premier is strong enough to meet severe criticisms at putting Churchill in charge of the army at the moment, when reorganization, made necessary by the changes in the art of war, requires great soundness of judgment, but also because it appears to settle definitely the position the new air force will occupy in the future.

"The continued independence of the air service has many strong advocates here, but it seems that those who argued that the aviators must be as completely controlled by the Imperial General Staff as the artillerymen have prevailed.

Much interest is taken also in the appointment of Sir S. H. Sinha to the Under Secretaryship of India. Of it the Westminster Gazette remarks:

"He is the first native of India to sit in the British Government, and we take his appointment as some guarantee that the legitimate claims of India to a larger measure of self-government are to be met."

MANY SHIPS IN DISTRESS.

Nova Scotia Wireless Kept Busy with the Calls from Steamers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—Wireless stations along the Nova Scotia Coast were kept busy today and tonight recording messages from steamers in distress. The most serious case appeared to be that of the American steamer Castalia, to whose help several steamers rushed yesterday upon receipt of word that she was in danger of sinking. The Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord and the British steamer War Filan were standing by her tonight, waiting for better weather before attempting to take off her crew.

The American steamer G. A. Flagg, which reported yesterday that she was disabled, was towed into this port today.

A message from the American steamer Tuckahoe today said that she was leaking badly, but hoped to be able to reach Halifax without assistance. Tonight she was reported to be 100 miles from here and a tug was sent to her help.

Late tonight a wireless call for help came from the Italian steamer Ansaldo, about 126 miles southeast of Sable Island. Her helm was disabled.

PROPOSAL TO BANISH EX-KAISER TO ALGERIA

France Reported to Favor Putting Him and His Sons Under Permanent Guard.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—France, according to the Paris correspondent of the National News, intends to propose the banishment of the ex-Kaiser and his sons to Algeria. The correspondent writes:

"I have been permitted to see a preliminary draft of the demands which the French General Staff will put forward at the Peace Conference. While I am not at liberty to disclose any details of those demands which deal with the handing over of territory and questions of the geographical settlement generally, I can state that it will be demanded that the ex-Kaiser, ex-Crown Prince, and all the other male members of the German Imperial family shall be permanently exiled to Algeria, where they will reside under the jurisdiction of the Commander in Chief of the 19th Army Corps, which includes the French Foreign Legion."

The reason assigned for this move is that "the heavily financed Bund der Kaisertreuen" (League of Loyal Kaiser Adherents) is trying to make use of the feeling of the middle class in Germany that there is more hope of a return of quiet under the restored Kaiser than under a hastily organized republic.

The French General Staff, the correspondent says, wish to treat the Kaiser as a military prisoner and to exile him as an act of conquest, and it does not favor the proposal to give him a formal trial.

France to Return Steamers.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—All mail steamers, which were requisitioned by the Government during the war, it is announced, will be placed at the disposal of their owners before Feb. 15.

BALK SOVIET PLOT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ing drilled under the direction of Rear Admiral Garcia.

Two hundred agitators thus far have been arrested. None of them has been placed in jail, but all of them have been interned aboard warships or in the military barracks. They include a widely known anarchist who had been riding wildly through the city on horseback, agitating open rebellion.

The food situation in Buenos Aires was more critical today. Meat was not obtainable, and vegetables were scarce. The prices for vegetables were so high that the poor were unable to purchase them. The few milkmen who succeeded in receiving supplies from suburban farms agreed to pour the milk into the gutters, fearing that they were likely to meet the fate of their comrade who attempted to serve milk in the Plaza Hotel Saturday.

Americans to Feed Army.

General Dellepaine today accepted the offer of an American packing house to supply the army and the police force with beef. The offer, however, did not extend to the public.

Some of the street railroads were operating today with infantrymen on the platforms.

The city was permeated today by a thick white smoke from burning garbage. The garbage for several days has been dumped on the street corners, and it was considered necessary by the Board of Health that it should be disposed of in order to prevent possible pestilence.

The commanders of the Government troops, officially report 250 dead and 700 wounded as a result of the riots. The ranking naval officer, discussing this report, said: "If you double it, you will be nearer the real casualties."

Sixty-nine persons were buried Friday and Saturday in one cemetery. A heavy military escort accompanied the trucks which bore the bodies in coffins to the cemetery, and armed forces stood guard during the burials.

General Dellepaine has issued an order prohibiting labor organizations from meeting. The Congressional Palace is defended by artillery and a contingent of troops under direct order of Parliament. Censorship throughout the republic, including marine cables, is expected to become effective tonight.

RAIDS ON ENGLAND COST 1,570 LIVES

Total Killed and Wounded During German Attacks by Sea and Air Was 5,511.

295 CHILDREN SLAIN

Vast Majority of Victims Were Civilians, Including 411 Women Killed and 1,210 Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—In raids on England by the Germans during the war 5,511 persons were killed or injured, of whom 4,750 were civilians. The deaths numbered 1,570. An official summary of the casualties caused by German airships, airplanes and bombardments from the sea shows these casualties among civilians:

Killed, 554 men, 411 women, 295 children.

Injured, 1,508 men, 1,210 women, 772 children.

Three hundred and ten soldiers and sailors were killed and 551 were injured.

There were fifty-one raids by airships, causing the deaths of 498 civilians and the injury of 1,236, and the killing of 58 soldiers and sailors and the injuring of 121.

In fifty-nine airplane raids 619 civilians were killed and 1,650 were injured. In these raids 238 soldiers and sailors were killed and 400 injured.

In twelve bombardments from the sea 143 civilians were killed and 604 wounded, while 14 soldiers and sailors were killed and 30 injured.

The greatest losses inflicted by Zeppelins were in raids on Norfolk, Suffolk and the home counties of London on Oct. 13, 1915, when 54 civilians and 17 soldiers and sailors were killed, and in West Suffolk and the midland counties on Jan. 31, 1916, when 70 civilians were killed and 112 injured. The raid on Lincolnshire, Essex and Suffolk on March 31 of the same year caused the death of 17 civilians and 31 soldiers and sailors.

The most serious airplane raid was that of Margate, Essex and London, on June 13, 1917, when 158 civilians and four sailors and soldiers were killed. The next in severity was that of Kent, on Sept. 4 of the same year, when 121 soldiers and sailors lost their lives. On this occasion a crowded barracks was hit. Almost as severe as the raid on Kent was that on Folkestone, on May 25, 1917, when 77 civilians and 18 sailors and soldiers were killed. The attack on Kent, Essex and London on Jan. 28, 1918, caused the death of 65 civilians and two soldiers and sailors.

The only bombardment from the sea in which there were heavy casualties was that on Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby on Dec. 16, 1914, when 127 civilians and 10 soldiers and sailors were killed and 567 civilians and 25 soldiers and sailors were injured.

JAPAN RECALLS RESERVES.

30,000 to Quit Russia—25,000 Typhus Cases at Ekaterinburg.

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 9, (Associated Press.)—The Japanese are preparing for the withdrawal of their reserve forces, consisting of regiments stationed in Manchuria and Siberia. Concentration for this purpose will take place from Feb. 10 to 20 and will affect 30,000 men.

There are 25,000 cases of typhus fever in Ekaterinburg, Cheliabinsk, and Omsk, according to Captain Reifsnider, who has just returned here after completing a two months' trip through Siberia for the American Red Cross. At an average ten patients daily were taken out of the crowded station in Ekaterinburg.

GOT SINN FEIN CONSTITUTION

Dublin Raiders Also Seized Documents on America's Opinions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—In the raid on Sinn Fein headquarters in Harcourt Street today the police found, among other documents, a draft of a new Irish Constitution and pamphlets entitled "America's Verdict on Easter Week" and "Casement's Message from America."

Later the police raided the office of Nationality, the chief organ of the Sinn Fein. Crowds assembled in the streets and sang Sinn Fein songs during the raid.

21 KILLED AS LIMITED RAMS AN EXPRESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

evident from the words in the ring, "American Expeditionary Forces, 1917." It was considered likely that he was on his way home, having recently landed from overseas.

"Sergeant F. D. Harvey, Company F, 32d Michigan Infantry," was the name found on a service ring on another man's body. It showed that he had seen service on the Mexican border in 1916.

Ballar Jones of New York, a negro porter, was the third man to be identified. His body was mangled, and the only means of identification were shreds of his clothing.

A fourth man to be identified was Captain F. Staud-Jiminez, Port Captain and Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Ship Salvage Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City. This identification was not positive.

The three passengers in the rear coach who escaped instant death were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lichterman of Chicago and an unconscious woman, said by the railroad authorities to be Miss Flora Doherty of Flint, Mich. They are in the Batavia Hospital. Miss Doherty is not expected to live through the night. Mrs. Lichterman is more seriously injured than her husband. Her face was terribly torn.

Mrs. Lichterman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cles of New York, are due here tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Lichterman were married only a short time ago and were on their way to Chicago, where Mr. Lichterman is Vice President of the Aberdeen Coat Company.

Trainmen's Stories Vary.

The conductor of the Wolverine was W. A. Starr of New York, and the engineer was W. J. Gibbons of Buffalo. The flagman was Thomas Graves of New York. Superintendent Dinan of the Western Division of the New York Central was at a loss to explain how the accident happened.

"The flagman says that he went about twenty-five car-lengths to the rear of his train to signal the second train," he explained. "Torpedoes were also put on the rails. The statement of Engineer Friedley differs very materially from that of the flagman. Friedley claims that he did not see the red lamp of the flagman until he was about eight lengths behind the Wolverine. At that point, he says, he heard a torpedo explode. He admits that the signals were set at danger when he went to look at them after the accident."

Superintendent Everitt of Syracuse could not account for the accident, in view of the reliability of Engineer Friedley and all the precautions that had been taken.

"There will be an investigation at my office," said he. "This engineer was one of our most reliable employes. He has been running passenger trains for twenty years. The night was clear and he should have been able to see a mile. I can't understand why he did not see the red marker lamps carried on the rear of the first train."

Floyd Palmer was on duty at Tower No. 37, very close to where the Wolverine stood when the two trains collided. He said that he saw train No. 11 coming at a high speed and, though he believed an accident inevitable, he could do nothing to prevent it.

CROWLEY BLAMES ENGINEER.

Federal Manager Asserts Several Signals Were Passed.

When the first detailed reports of the wreck near Batavia reached the railroad offices in Grand Central Terminal at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, P. E. Crowley, Federal Manager of the New York Central Railroad, and A. H. Smith, Eastern Regional Director of Railroads, were in conference. Mr. Crowley telephoned press associations and newspapers, announcing the accident, and established a special information service, which answered many anxious queries from relatives and friends of persons who had taken the Wolverine.

Mr. Crowley gave out two statements. The first read as follows:

At 3:40 o'clock this morning at South Byron, thirty-five miles east of Buffalo, passenger train No. 11, known as the Southwestern Limited, collided with the rear of the second section of passenger train No. 17, the Wolverine, killing and injuring passengers on the second No. 17. The second No. 17 was en route from New York to Chicago, and No. 11 en route from New York to St. Louis.

Both trains involved were made up of all steel cars of the most modern type. At the point of accident the four-track line is equipped with automatic block signals of the latest and most approved kind.

As soon as the accident was reported a special relief train with every doctor available was sent from Batavia to the scene and the injured passengers were removed to the hospital at Batavia.

The automatic signals were working properly after the accident and the flagman of Train No. 17 states that a red fusee which he had placed on the track was burning when No. 11 passed him and ran over the fusee and ran into No. 17. A rigid investigation is being made.

A supplementary statement issued by Mr. Crowley follows:

At this hour twelve bodies have been found, and it is not known just how many more may be dead.

The engineer on Train No. 11 states that he did not see the automatic signals at danger, but that they were clear when he passed. However, he admits that the signals were set at danger when he went back after the accident to look at them. He also states that he did not see the flagman of No. 17.

The fireman on a freight engine which stood on an adjacent track says he saw the flagman of No. 17 go back and also saw him signal No. 11 to stop by swinging his red lantern.

The towerman, who had a view of the scene, also testifies that he saw the flagman of No. 17 signaling No. 11 to stop by swinging his red lantern and setting the red fusee burning. The towerman likewise testifies that the automatic block signals were at danger and set against No. 11.

The engineer on No. 11 had a clear view for a distance of two miles, and it was a cold, clear night. The rear red lights on No. 17 were both burning brightly, and the engineer of No. 11 is unable to give any reason why he did not see these marker lamps. He claims he was wide awake, but also is unable to say why he did not see the flagman of No. 17 signaling him to stop, or the burning fusee. Train 11, striking the rear coaches of No. 17, drove the last coach under the next to the last. Therefore, all of the deaths were in the last two coaches.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Crowley announced the total number of dead was twenty-one. The total number of injured was given as fifteen. Three tracks were blocked by the wreckage. They were cleared and in service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

TELLS OF WRECK RESCUES.

Railroad Man Says Women Jumped from Car Into Blankets.

The second section of the Wolverine which was rammed near Batavia, N. Y., yesterday, carried 125 passengers, it was said at the New York Central offices here. Of this number 89 reported no injuries, 15 reported injured, and 21 were killed. The shearing of the steel sides of the telescoped cars, it was explained, so badly mangled many bodies as to make identification difficult.

Martin J. Alger, Executive Assistant to Regional Director Smith, who was on his way to Detroit, was one of the passengers of the Wolverine. He returned to this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Alger was in the second car from the end and following the crash both he and his wife, who accompanied him managed to get out of the telescoping car by climbing down a ladder which was finally got into place.

"When the crash came," Mr. Alger said, "our car was shot high into the air, resting on the end car. It was pitch dark and bitter cold and it was with the utmost difficulty that we managed to find our clothes. One end of the car was twenty feet from the ground, and exit by the other end was barred by wreckage. With the aid of matches we got together what belongings we could find and then made for the only means of egress. At first the women were persuaded to leap into blankets held by men below. This plan was abandoned as soon as a ladder was brought. Because of the cold it was necessary to build large bonfires along the track."

Mrs. Rose Lichterman, who was seriously injured, is the daughter of L. H. Gels of this city. With her husband she had been visiting Mr. Gels at the Hotel Endicott, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street. Nathan Lichterman is a coal dealer in Chicago.

Thomas B. Cumming, whose body was identified, was going to Grand Rapids on business for the firm of Meyer Sniffen & Co., of which he was General Manager. All day yesterday members of his family were in communication with the offices of the railroad. It is thought that the identification was made through Mr. Cumming's watch charm, which was a little gold football. The firm with which he was connected are dealers and makers of plumbing fixtures at 12 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Following are the names of residents of New York or its vicinity who were on the Wolverine and who reported no injuries, or injuries so slight that they were able to proceed on their journey: Augusta L. Bently, Robert Davis, Lillian Forsyth, J. D. Gillie, Mrs. R. S. Gill, W. S. Jones, E. Curtis Karter, Leo E. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Leeds, P. Lorillard, H. Naughton, H. Ribhaw, Augusta Skolberg, George E. Mack, B. L. Muller, C. D. Mourse, F. Nelson, E. Vanderberg, Ethel Reibold, R. G. Ward, Mrs. Pingo, Hoboken; A. D. Silliman, East Orange, N. J., and Don McKenzie, Greenwich, Conn. These names were obtained from the ticket office registry.

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RUSSIAN TROUBLES

Russia's struggle against the forces of anarchy described in Current History Magazine for January. Published by The New York Times Company, 25 cents a copy—$3 a year by mail.

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AFTER THE WAR

THE ANNALIST, out today, contains an article discussing problems involving economic conditions, including employment during the transition period between war and peace, the prosperity following cessation of war and the menace of Bolshevism. The article is a powerful appeal to thoughtful readers.

Fifth Liberty Loan

The Annalist today also contains an article recommending a sounder basis for the Fifth Liberty Loan, directing special attention to the errors that marked previous campaigns.

Full quotation tables of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, Open Security Market, with bid and asked prices of bonds and stocks not quoted elsewhere, barometrics, charts showing cost of living, and a fund of other information of service to business men and students of economics.

THE ANNALIST

Published by The New York Times. 10c on news stands—$4 a year by mail

WORKERS GO BACK TO HARBOR BOATS

Commercial and Passenger Traffic Again on Nearly a Normal Basis.

SEND REPLY TO WILSON

Boatmen Say They Submit Their Cause "Absolutely to Labor Board."

CONFERENCE BEGINS TODAY

Employers Will Be Represented at Hearing—Municipal Ferryboats All Resume Operation.

While tugs and lighters were busy all day yesterday clearing up the freight that had accumulated in piers and warehouses in this port during the three days that the 16,000 marine workers were out in an attempt to force their demands for higher wages and shorter hours, Government officials, officials of the six unions in the Marine Workers' Affiliation, and the members of the New York Tug Boat Owners' Association were reconsidering and yielding many of the points that previously had prevented settlement of the strike.

Union officials and towboat owners agreed that the response of the men to the appeal of the War Labor Board to return to their work immediately pending reopening of the case at hearings in the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning had been so general that commercial and passenger traffic in the harbor was practically normal for Sunday. Regular passenger ferry schedules to New Jersey, Staten Island, and Brooklyn on both private and municipal boats were resumed, and it was said that every ferry, lighter, and tug that was laid up at the beginning of the strike at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning would be running today.

Joseph Moran of the New York Towboat Exchange, and a member of the owners' association, issued a statement last night saying that the owners would be represented at the meeting of the National War Labor Board this morning, but protesting again against any decision by a board of which Basil M. Manly, Joint Chairman, was a member. His statement follows:

The boat owners will attend the hearing before the National War Labor Board on Monday morning. On Jan. 8 Joint Chairman Manly and W. H. Johnston, Fred Hewitt, Matthew Woll, John J. Manning, T. A. Rickert, and T. M. Guerin, members of the National War Labor Board, issued a signed statement in which they said that the boat owners had "constantly violated" previous awards, and that they had "contemptuously refused to comply with orders of the National War Labor Board." It is, of course, very plain that these gentlemen have, by such utterances, disabled themselves from taking any part in the hearing by or deliberations of the board. The basis of every hearing is that the arbiter shall approach the matter with an unbiased and open mind. Upon assumption that these gentlemen will not sit, we shall attend before the board and receive with the utmost respect any suggestions it may decide to offer.

Neither Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, nor members of the tow boat associations would say last night what course they would take before the board this morning in protesting against the membership of Joint Chairman Manly, who was appointed as a labor representative by President Wilson upon the resignation of Joint Chairman Frank J. Walsh. William H. Taft, Joint Chairman, representing capital on the War Labor Board, and other members of the board who arrived here last night had no preliminary comment to make on the reopening of the case.

Send Dispatch to President.

After notifying the 16,000 members of the Marine Workers' Affiliation to return to their boats at once and stay at work until a decision had been made by the Labor Board the officers of the six unions sent a cable dispatch to President Wilson assuring him of their support and asserting their determination to "submit their cause absolutely to the War Labor Board." The message also was signed by representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association and the Port and Terminal Workers' Association, two organizations supporting the demands of the marine workers. The dispatch reads:

Complying with your cabled request, transmitted by Joint Chairmen Taft and Manly, the striking marine workers of New York Harbor have returned to work, and submit their cause absolutely to the National War Labor Board, which you have declared to be the instrumentality set up by our Government to settle such controversies.

Our only demands are for a living wage and an eight-hour day, both of which have been proclaimed by you to be inherent rights of every worker in the nation. We do this ungrudgingly, with the sincere hope that you may be undisturbed in mind and spirit in the splendid work of leading in the creation of a new birth of freedom for all the peoples of the earth, and proving, if need be, that the toilers of your own land are supporting you enthusiastically and to a man.

The message was signed by Captain William A. Maher of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Engineers, Paul A. Vacarelli of the Harbor Boatmen's Union, John Brennan of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, Stephen J. Condon of the Lighter Captains' Union, Alfred M. Sarrell of the Relating Engineers' Union, Joseph P. Stanton of the Port and Terminal Workers' Union, and T. V. O'Connor of the International Longshoremen's Union.

Longshoremen's Strike Unauthorized.

At a meeting of the Longshoremen's Union yesterday at 164 Eleventh Avenue President O'Connor criticised members of the union who had refused to work because they thought they would be helping the cause of marine workers. He said the strikes of longshoremen had not been authorized by the union officials, and he urged the men not to go out again without approval of their union officers, no matter how strong were their sympathies with other unions on strike. At the meeting the officers were authorized to aid in the presentation of the case of the marine workers before the War Labor Board and to sign the message to the President.

Opposition to the decision of the Strike Committee of the Marine Workers' Affiliation to return to work pending decision by the War Board was expressed yesterday at an informal meeting of members of the unions at the headquarters at 26 Park Place by James Moran, Assistant Business Manager of the affiliation. He said President Delahunty of the affiliation held the same opinion, but several other union members pointed out that the call to return to work was signed by the Presidents of the six unions and that they intended to respond to the request of the War Labor Board to return to work.

President Delahunty of the affiliation and Stephen J. Condon of the Lighter Captains' Union asserted last night that Moran had no authority whatever to urge the men not to work. They repeated orders to the 16,000 marine workers to have every boat in the harbor running before the War Labor Board met this morning.

Although the original order to the strikers to return to work exempted those who were employed on the Lackawanna ferries because Captain J. M. Emery, Marine Superintendent for the railroad, had kept nine boats running with men not in sympathy with the strike, no effort was made yesterday by the union officers to enforce that part of the order. It was threatened also that the unions would demand that the men who kept the Lackawanna ferryboats running throughout the strike be discharged by the railroad company, but the union officials advised that all these questions be left without decision until a ruling had been made by the War Labor Board.

Ferryboats of the municipal lines to Staten Island and Brooklyn were running yesterday with their crews of union workers, and the police from the Marine Division were withdrawn. John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Plant and Structure, said the charges against the ninety-one municipal ferrymen who quit work would not be dismissed, although District Attorney Swann, who had issued subpoenas for all the men to appear at his office today, said the men might disregard their subpoenas if they had resumed their work.

FILM SHOWS FRENCH ENTRY INTO ALSACE

France-America Society Guests at Showing of Official Pictures.

ASSAILS CRITICS OF FRANCE

Dr. Butler Explains Policy on League of Nations and Peace Settlement.

A private and the first showing of French official films depicting the triumphal entry of the French, American, and British troops into the cities of Alsace-Lorraine was held last night in the Hotel Plaza by the French High Commission for the members of the France-America Society, Inc. The speakers were Marcel Knecht of the High Commission and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University and of the France-America Society, the latter of whom defended France's peace aims and denied that she sought territorial extension.

The pictures, which were taken by the Cinematographic Division of the French Army, were divided into two groups, the first showing the entry of the conquering French into Lorraine, the second presenting the evenly swinging columns of sturdy poilus tramping staunchly through the streets of Alsatian cities. The first flash on the screen showed the streets of Diouze empty. A click and the streets were packed with a jubilant throng and through a lane came the French Foreign Legion—flapping coats, rapier-like bayonets, short, snappy step, in line after line, wave after wave, through the streets that had been German-controlled since 1870. As the veterans marched past, as the flower-bedecked Tricolor floated along, the enthusiasm and the joy of liberated Lorraine were unbounded, the troops passing between lines that cheered without pause and under a shower of flowers from balconies, windows, and housetops. Once the soldiers halted and in the forefront of the picture stood a tall French sergeant holding the Tri-Color. There was a movement in the crowd, two gendarmes were upset—their glistening helmets rolling out for a "close up"—the women and men rushed out to kiss the colors—one woman holding a child up to kiss the Sergeant.

With Marshal Pétain, astride a white horse, riding ahead, the columns strode proudly through the cities of Phalsbourg, Sarrebourg, and then shifting to Alsace, where Generals Hirschauer, de Castelnau, and Gouraud wheeled into the picture beside Pétain, down to Metz, the once great German stronghold. There in the shadow of the statue of Marshal Ney, Pétain, immobile, except when he snapped to salute as the colors went past, reviewed his hosts. The pictures at Metz disclosed that the French marched back to Alsace and Lorraine with the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Tricolor on gunstock and cannon.

Exposes Enemy Propaganda.

In his speech Dr. Butler said:

"There are not wanting signs that, despite the armistice, the insidious enemy propaganda is not ended. Whisperings are heard and often repeated that the free peoples and their Governments are at odds with themselves and with each other, and that despite professions of high purposes some cling to selfish policies of aggrandizement and imperialistic ambition. It cannot be too often or too emphatically said that there is absolutely no ground for these suspicions or whisperings, and that they represent the work of trouble makers at a time when men are earnestly talking counsel how best to put this sort of trouble behind them forever. The Government of Great Britain speaks for the people of Great Britain with an authority and a mandate just now confirmed by the British people. M. Clemenceau and his fellow Ministers have just appealed to the Chamber of Deputies for support, and have received it by an overwhelming majority. These are the Governments and these are the peoples who have borne for four long years the brunt of the war and its suffering, and it is to them that the world looks for constructive leadership in the fashioning of permanent peace, which cause America is only too eager to serve with undivided loyalty. There is no difference between these peoples and their Governments; they stand together as a unit in the support of great and far-reaching policies of progress.

"The troublemakers insituate that France wishes to annex Asia Minor. France wishes nothing of the sort and could not be induced to annex Asia Minor. The Syrian Christians, who occupy a portion of Asia Minor, in the exercise of their own right of self-determination, are asking that the protection of France be given to an autonomous government of their own. If the new Society of Nations should heed this petition and assign to France the honor and responsibility of affording protection and guidance to an autonomous Syria while on its way to a future independence, who could have anything but praise for so farsighted a policy?

The trouble makers insinuate again that France, not satisfied with the return of Alsace-Lorraine, is asking for the annexation of all German territory on the left bank of the Rhine. France is asking for nothing of the sort and could not be induced to attempt to extend its sovereignty over the German riptory on the left bank of the Rhine to make the recruiting ground and the storehouse for another and later attempt at the destruction of its national life. France will demand, and properly demand, with, I trust, the full support of the United States, that the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, while remaining German, be by international agreement sterilized so far as preparation for future wars is concerned.

atVu—qia shrdlu cmfwyp cmfwyp cmf

"The trouble makers insinuate further that France will be found to be an obstacle to a League of Nations. What nonsense? At the two Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 France, represented by MM. Leon Bourgeois, d'Estournelles de Constant, and Leon Renaudit, was foremost in supporting every well-conceived plan for an International Court of Justice and for a better organized world. The most definite and precise outline of a plan for a League of Nations that is easily within the bounds of practical statesmanship has been presented by MM. Leon Bourgeois and d'Estournelles de Constant on behalf of the French Society of Nations and placed by M. Clemenceau at the very head of the list of subjects to be presented and discussed by the French delegates at the Peace Conference."

AMERICANS' PAY IN FRANCS.

Troops in Occupied Zone No Longer Will Get Marks.

NANCY, France, Jan. 12, (Associated Press.)—By a new order issued at General Headquarters, the troops within the occupied zone hereafter are to be paid in francs instead of marks. Under the present arrangement money in marks is brought to Coblenz from Berlin by Germans and turned over to the chief disbursing officer.

The payroll of the Third Army amounts to approximately 26,000,000 francs a month.

Money to the amount of 15,000,000 marks arrived in Coblenz Saturday from Berlin, this amount completing the January assessment against the Germans. A total of 79,000,000 marks has been received from Berlin toward paying the expenses of the occupying forces. The exchange rate now is 140 marks for 100 francs.

AIRSHIP AT HAMPTON ROADS

Navy Dirigible Covers First Leg of Journey in Seven Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 12.—The navy's dirigible balloon C-1, which left Rockaway Beach, N. Y., this morning, made the trip to Hampton Roads in exactly seven hours. The voyage down the coast, across New Jersey and Eastern Maryland to Washington and Virginia was made without mishap.

Thousands of sightseers at Old Point Comfort and Willoughby Beach witnessed the arrival of the big airship and its descent on the aviation field. Many were out early for the sight and remained several hours before the big gas bag put in appearance over Chesapeake Bay. She sailed majestically.

"The flight was successful and without a marring incident, if the cold weather is overlooked," said Captain S. V. Parker. The six men with him were in excellent condition. They expect to resume the flight to Key West tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The navy dirigible C-1, en route from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., for Key West, Fla., passed over Washington early this afternoon, circling over the White House and Navy Department.

TO DO HONOR TO ITALY.

Italy-America Society Will Give Pageant at Opera House.

As an expression of appreciation of the part which Italy played in winning the war, a gala celebration and pageant is announced by the Italy-America Society to take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 26.

It is declared by the society, of which Charles E. Hughes is President, that "an American tribute to Italy" should be rendered not only as evidence of the increasing importance of Italian-American relations, but also as recognition of the fact that "more miles of Italian front were actually protected by the Italians almost single handed against the Austro-Hungarian armies than there were in the western front and the Serbian front combined." Fitting tribute, it is also said, should be rendered to the work of the Italian Navy during the war.

Mr. Hughes will preside at this celebration, and Secretary Daniels of the Navy, has accepted an invitation to tell the real story of the naval forces of Italy. Italians who saw service at the front will also speak.

Officers of the Italy-America Society, with quarters at 165 Broadway, are, beside Justice Hughes, the President: The Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi Di Cellere, Honorary President; Major Lloyd C. Griscom, Vice President; Thomas W. Lamont, Treasurer, and Theodore Rousseau, Secretary. William Fellowes Morgan is Chairman of the Executive Committee, which includes, in addition to the foregoing officers, Richard Washburn Child and George F. Baker, Jr. On the Committee of Arrangements for the mass meeting, of which Robert Underwood Johnson is Chairman, are William Guggenheim, Francis Hartman Markoe, Douglas L. Dunbar, and John Foster Carr.

TELLS OF ITALY'S DESIRES

Capt. Tozzi, at Colony Club, Outlines His Country's Case.

At a meeting in the Colony Club yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the American Committee in Aid of Italian Soldiers Crippled in the War, several Italian officers spoke of Italy's participation in the war, and Captain Pietro Tozzi of the Italian Mission told something of Italy's case at the coming Peace Conference.

"At the outset Italy asked nothing in return for entering the war," Captain Tozzi said, "and now all she asks is that Italians living in the conquered territory should be brought back into the fold. I will state it as my belief that where the Italian flag has been planted in the Trentino and east coast of the Adriatic it will not come down. And Italy is counting upon the United States to support its claims."

Others who made addresses were Captain Alessandro Sapelli, Lieutenant Bruno Roselli, Professor Giovanni Lorenzoni, and Captain Degli Alpini, Countess Macchi di Cellere, wife of the Italian Ambassador, is honorary Chairman of the committee; Mrs. Henry J. Burchell, Chairman; Mrs. Enrico Caruso, Secretary, and Alessandro Oldrini, Treasurer.

SMITH ANSWERS DANIELS.

Mayor Says Philadelphia Vice Will Be Handled as Before.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Mayor Smith tonight made public his reply to Secretary Daniels in their controversy over the vice situation in this city, which is, in part, as follows:

"I am satisfied that the complaints you have recently received concerning general conditions in Philadelphia are without foundation.

"You may rest assured the activities of the civil authorities here with regard to the suppression of vice will continue unabated. Both myself and the Director of Public Safety have too high a regard for this city, in which we were born and have lived all of our lives, to permit the conditions to which you refer to exist here or to allow unfair and unjust imputations upon its fair name to go unchallenged.

"As it has been your custom to give communications of this character addressed to me to the public press for publication in advance, I have taken the same liberty with this."

To reporters the Mayor said:

"I want to say that we will continue to handle the matter our own way, even while we admit the right of Mr. Daniels to inquire into conditions in any city. But you may make it as strong as you wish that Superintendent Robinson will remain at the head of the Police Department and that Captain Mills will have absolute charge of vice. That is definite and final."

NO WITNESS SAW LEBAUDY KILLED

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

until he had learned all the facts. If the investigation shows beyond doubt that the women's life had been assailed previously by Lebaudy and that she was forced to shoot finally in self-defense, it is possible that no great effort will be made to bring her to trial. District Attorney Weeks said today that, as far as he was able to judge at present, he considered it was a matter on which a jury should pass. He said that he would begin placing the evidence before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

If the theory of self-defense can be strongly supported, the chance that the woman may be freed without a trial is not remote. After the Carman and de Saulles cases the Nassau County authorities are not anxious to have the Mineola Court House the scene of another celebrated case, whose issue might give the impression that the law was loosely administered in the county where women were concerned. According to Constable O'Connor of Westbury, who was at "The Lodge" shortly after the shooting, Mrs. Lebaudy said: "I shot him. He deserved it. But I will go free. Look at Mrs. Carman and Mrs. de Saulles."

Denied His Marriage.

Jacques Lebaudy had, in some of his previous difficulties with Mrs. Lebaudy, denied that she was his legal wife, and Edwin T. Murdoch, formerly a lawyer for Lebaudy, issued a statement yesterday reviving this charge and asserting also that Lebaudy, though eccentric, was perfectly sound in mind and a clever business man. Mr. Moore, the lawyer for Mrs. Lebaudy, said on this subject:

"I have absolute proof that Lebaudy introduced her as Mrs. Lebaudy and had done so for many years. There is no question but that she occupies the position of a wife."

District Attorney Weeks said that he was not interested in this question and considered that the position which Mrs. Lebaudy had occupied for years was enough in itself to prevent any question from being raised legally as to the status of the couple. Mrs. Lebaudy, whose name was originally Marie Augustine Da Loch Delliere, has been with Lebaudy for nearly twenty years. When he conferred on himself the title of "Emperor of Sahara," he shared his imperial nomenclature with her, and she lived in a blaze of publicity at the old Hotel Savoy in London as "The Empress of Sahara."

At this time Lebaudy surrounded himself with veterans of 1870, of the American civil war, of the Boer war, and of Balkan conflicts, and made up his filibustering party with which he intended to carve out of Northern Africa a sandy empire to be known as "Lebaudia." Up to the time that this sand-lot expedition failed, Mrs. Lebaudy was known in London, more or less satirically, as "Empress Augustine."

Her Dog Got Lost.

Some of Lebaudy's lieutenants held her responsible for the disaster to Lebaudy's plans, according to the London press at the time, charging that, when the invading party was about to embark in secret for Africa, Mrs. Lebaudy sent a peremptory summons for the return of the main force to hunt for her dog Fi-Fi, which had got lost.

The question raised by Mr. Murdoch may have some bearing on the disposition of Lebaudy's estate. He said that he had cabled to Lebaudy's relatives in France to protect their interests. He refused to state who the relatives were. The woman cook at "The Lodge," who was questioned by the District Attorney, said that early Saturday night Lebaudy burst through the kitchen with a gallon can of kerosene. When she looked at him in surprise, he said:

"Well, what are you staring at?"

The cook said that the little girl Jacqueline came running downstairs after the shooting and exclaimed:

"What was that noise, mother?"

"Don't worry, dear. Just go back to your room," the mother replied, according to the cook. Later Jacqueline was found by her mother, who found out for herself, what had happened, because it was she who telephoned to Mr. Moore, the lawyer.

The estate left by Lebaudy will run into the millions, it was stated on good authority, although it will be considerably less than that which was left him by his father, Max Lebaudy, a wealthy French sugar refiner. A man in a position to know Lebaudy's affairs very well said last night:

"I believe the value of his estate will be found to be two or three millions, although his income was low in comparison with the size of his estate. Some of his curious freaks were of benefit to him in one way, because they made it possible to protect his estate in spite of his eccentricities. One of his notions was that everybody was trying to cheat him, and if he had not possessed that notion, it is very probable that he would have been cheated out of his estate long ago by adventurers who might take advantage of him while he was unbalanced.

Flooded His Mines.

"He bought several rich mines, but he was so much afraid that they would be mismanaged and the profits stolen that he closed them down entirely. In some cases he even had them flooded to keep rich ore from being carted off. He made a practice of buying non-dividend-paying stocks, as in his well-known coup in Erie. Consequently, much of his property will be found to have a great future value, although not revenue producing. He owned several Suez Canal shares, and he had a considerable sum on deposit in London banks, on which he drew interest.

"It may seem strange, in view of his many queer outbreaks, but Lebaudy was uncommonly economical, even miserly. He wore his clothes until they were quite shabby. He haggled over the prices of food and spent as little as possible.

"He owned The Lodge and the estate surrounding it, reported to be worth about $150,000. His wife had no means of her own, and all the bills that were paid were paid by him. He had on one occasion at least refused to pay them, claiming that Mrs. Lebaudy was not his wife, but when he was more or less in his right mind he gave her money to run the estate. They had been separated most of the time for years, but he had been going to The Lodge frequently of late, threatening her life and even attempting it. He had also menaced his daughter.

"Mrs. Lebaudy had sought previously to have him restrained, but the man had a streak of cunning that, no matter how weird his antics may have been, he could usually convince a court and examining physicians that he was sane. When he appeared in court in any of his numerous lawsuits he made an impressive witness. Not even after the queerness break out of him, and he would make people regard him not only as a sane man but as an exceptionally wise and able one.

"Mrs. Lebaudy has no resources beyond what, if anything, she may receive from Lebaudy's estate."

Although the big house was richly and even magnificently furnished, its condition and that of the estate was somewhat neglected. There was little food in the house, according to the officials, when they made a search of the place today. It was learned that several of the storekeepers in the town had bills long overdue and that some had refused to furnish supplies to the house until their accounts were settled. Summonses for Mrs. Lebaudy had been issued in suits to compel payment of some small bills. From neighbors the authorities learned that Jacqueline had been withdrawn recently from the Brentwood Academy conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph because her mother could not pay further tuition there.

Mrs. Lebaudy is in such a physical condition that she will not be arraigned for several days. Her daughter was constantly with her today.

"BELL AND WING"

By Frederick Fanning Ayer

READ WHAT THESE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES SAY OF THIS MOUNTAIN-NEST OF VERSE, THESE SUPERNAL FLIGHTS OF SONG

"Cloud splendors on the mountain-top of achievement."
Leyton District Times, England.

"Power and originality." . . . *Cork Examiner (Irish).*

"The rarest verses of the time. Give us hours of reading."
World Wide Bureau, England.

"Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling." . *Academy, London.*

"Genuine aspiration and power." . . *Occult Review, England.*

"Transport us to another hemisphere."
Montrose Standard, England.

PRICE, NET, $2.50

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
354 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce Beginning This Morning An Important Sale of

Black Enamel Suit Cases & Hat Boxes

All of the highest quality, made of Heavy Enameled Drill, superior in every particular to the ordinary Muslin Covered Luggage sold around town as "Enameled Duck."

$7.95

Fine Enamel Hat Boxes Special $7.95

Fitted with two forms and pocket, has substantial sewed-on handles, and is lined with Fancy Cretonne. Hinges are all hand riveted. Sizes 18 and 20 inches long.

Black Enamel Tourist Cases Special $11.75

Extra deep model, fitted with tray, lined with Fancy Cretonne and reinforced with high cut leather corners. Bound with genuine cowhide and fitted with leather straps that go all the way around case. Sizes 24 to 30 inches.

$8.75

Black Enamel Suit Cases Special $8.75

Fancy Cretonne lined and fitted with separate tray, good catches and reliable lock. Heavy leather straps run all way around case. Sizes 24 to 30 inches.

Black Enamel Tourist Cases Special $17.95

Made of finest seven-ply Enameled Duck with heavy drill lining. Has separate tray, genuine Cowhide binding and sewed on corners; two good locks and heavy leather strap that goes all around case. Size 26 to 30 inches.

McCutcheon's

January Sale—Fancy Linens

AN exceptional purchase of the entire stock of a well-known importer at a special discount enables us to offer a large collection of high-grade Mosaic and embroidered pieces, luncheon sets, and napkins at about half regular prices.

NAPKINS, hemstitched 24 x 24 inches with handsome Mosaic corner. *$16.50 dozen.*

CENTERPIECES, Mosaic and Embroidered, 24 inches diameter. *$2.50 and 3.75 each.*

LUNCHEON CLOTHS, 54 inches round, Mosaic edge and center, *$10.75, 11.50, 12.50 to 32.50 each.*

OBLONG LUNCHEON SET, one dozen 12 x 18 oblong mats and 20 x 54 Runner, *$48.50 Set.*

A large collection of oval Tray Cloths and round Centerpieces from Naples in fine Embroidery. Filet and Needlepoint, at one-third less than regular prices.

We are also offering during the January Sale wonderful values in Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels of all kinds, Bed Linens, and Bed Coverings.

Tea Cloth 36 x 36 inches $18.00

Centerpiece 27 inches $27.50

Scarf 18x48 inches $7.50

Tray Cloth 17x23 inches $6.50

Centerpiece 27 inches $18.00

Reg. Trade Mark

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

UNION LEADERS FEAR REMOVAL OF HARRIS

Oppose Copeland's Action in Division of Industrial Hygiene.

PLAN AN ACTIVE PROTEST

Labor Convention Names Delegation to Wait on Copeland Today.

Labor leaders declared yesterday that they would fight the action of Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland in removing the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene from the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, of which Dr. Louis I. Harris is Chairman. Announcement was made that representatives of organized labor would immediately ask the co-operation of the social and civic bodies of the city in seeking to prevail on the Health Commissioner that to carry out his expressed intention would be to the disadvantage of the public and of the workers of the city. It was said that several civic bodies would meet today to take action in the matter.

At noon today, it was announced last night, the following labor delegation will call on Dr. Copeland to discuss the situation: Max Pine and Meyer Abramson of the United Hebrew Trades, Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union; Rose Schneiderman and Maude Swartz of the Women's Trade Union League, Fred Gas of the Painters' Union, Edward C. Rybicki of Typographical Union No. 6, and John Coughlin of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

Representatives of organized labor took issue yesterday on all the points raised by Dr. Copeland in his statement concerning the reason for the change in the Bureau of Preventable Diseases.

"I desire to take exception to the Commissioner's statement that this is new work," said Mr. Rybicki. "In 1915 I collaborsted with Dr. Harris, who was then in charge of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, in the preparation of a placard on precautions for printers.

"The work of industrial hygiene and such a division existed then, as a glance at the records of Dr. Copeland's department will show. Labor most vehemently condemns the action of the Health Commissioner in the unscrupulous way in which he has dealt with the Division of Industrial Hygiene by taking it over into his own office, and placing it in charge of a man who has never had experience in the work.

"In what Dr. Copeland is trying to do," said Miss Schneiderman, "he is bound either to take away the powers of Dr. Harris or to duplicate them. If the latter, then it will be an easy matter to abolish Dr. Harris and his bureau in the near future. The Commissioner promised that before he made any changes of interest to organized labor he would consult labor, and he has not done so in this matter."

The following resolution was passed yesterday at the convention of the Greater New York Labor Party at Yorkville Casino:

"Whereas, Health Commissioner Copeland has by executive order taken the Division of Industrial Hygiene from the Bureau of Preventive Diseases, and whereas D. Louis I. Harris has for four years ably and efficiently carried on the work and has become an established authority regarding the health of workers, therefore, be it resolved,

"That the Greater New York Labor Party respectfully and earnestly protests to Commissioner Copeland against disturbing this branch of the department, because it constitutes a danger to the community. The members of the Greater New York Labor Party will exert every effort to prevent this unfortunate interference with an official who has now the confidence of those interested in the health of the workers."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Aviator Bishop to Lecture.

Colonel William A. Bishop, the 24-year-old Canadian aviator who rose from the ranks and won the Victoria Cross, Military Cross, D. S. O., and many other decorations for downing seventy-two German machines, will give an illustrated lecture at the Lexington Opera House next Sunday night for the benefit of the War Relief Fund of the Rubenstein Club. He will show pictures taken at great altitude for the first time.

SAKS & COMPANY

Offer Remarkable Values in a

Sale of Men's

Smart Velour Hats

Regularly $6 to $8

Special at **$4.75**

¶ The finest of American-made Velour Hats, soft and silky, in Rich Emerald Green, a Deep Brown, Soft Military Grey, and Black.

¶ More Regal-looking hats have seldom crowned a head, and nowhere can they be duplicated at anything near this price. All sizes.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

OUR Overcoat fabrics *invoke* the most exclusive *weavers* in order that they may *invite* the most exclusive *wearers.*

Chesterfields: $28 up
Ulsters: $33 up
Great Coats: $33 up

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

FUR

Clearance Sale

¼ to ⅓

off Regular Prices

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave. near 51st Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Coats of a Very High Order Are to be Had Today in

The Mid-Winter Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Handsome Fur-trimmed and strictly tailored coats, cleverly fashioned of Lustrous Broadcloth, Silvertone, Wool Velours, Bolivia, Normandy, and Novelty Mixtures. Beautifully lined with Satin or Peau de Cygne, and warmly interlined.

Coats.....Formerly $25.00 to $29.50.....Now **$16.50**
Coats.....Formerly $29.50 and $35.00.....Now **$25.00**
Coats.....Formerly $35.00 and $39.50.....Now **$29.50**
Coats.....Formerly $45.00 to $55.00.....Now **$35.00**
Coats.....Formerly $59.50 to $75.00.....Now **$49.50**
Coats.....Formerly $78.00 to $95.00.....Now **$65.00**

We shall also offer today a Splendid Collection of

Women's Smart Pile Fabric Coats

Many Handsomely Trimmed with Furs

Special at $29.50 to $95

These are in stunning belted and loose fitting styles and have all the beauty of high-priced fur garments. The various styles are developed in Arcadian Lamb, Plush, Silk Velour de Nord, Baffin Seal, and Sealskinette.

Substantial Savings Are Possible Today in the

Important Sale of Fur Coats, Fur Wraps, Scarfs and Muffs

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Only the very newest fur garments are offered in this sale, developed in pelts of the finest quality.

Genuine Marmot Coats.....Reduced to **$85.00, $100.00**
Natural Muskrat Coats.....Reduced to **$115.00, $145.00**
Smart Nutria Coats.....Reduced to **$145, $160, $175.00**
Hudson Seal Coats.....Reduced to **$175, $210.00**
Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed with contrasting furs
Reduced to **$225, $250, $275.00**
Natural Otter Coat.....Formerly $550.00 Now **$445.00**
Natural Squirrel Wrap.....Formerly $615.00 Now **$545.00**
Natural Mink Coat.....Formerly $750.00 Now **$650.00**
Natural Mink Coat.....Formerly $1350.00 Now **$1150.00**

	Formerly	Now		Formerly	Now
Beaver Scarfs	$55.00	$50.00	Nutria Muffs	$20.00	$15.00
Hudson Seal Scarfs	$57.50	$50.00	Hudson Seal Muffs	$22.50	$16.50
Fox Sets	$125.00	$110.00	Nutria Scarfs	$25.00	$19.50
Mink Stoles	$295.00	$275.00	Fox Scarfs	$35.00	$25.00
Genuine Sable Cape	$500.00	$425.00	Beaver Muffs	$42.50	$37.50
Genuine Sable Stole	$500.00	$425.00	Mink Muffs	$60.00	$40.00

Furs Listed as Hudson Seal Are Seal Dyed Muskrat.

A Rare Opportunity—

Misses' Smart Winter Coats

Substantially Reduced

Youthful Belted styles and Loose Back models, for wear with separate furs or trimmed with fashionble pelts. Tailored in all the much-wanted materials for immediate wear.

Coats.....Formerly $25.....Now **$15.75**
Coats.....Formerly $30.....Now **$15.75**
Coats.....Formerly $35.....Now **$25.00**
Coats.....Formerly $39.50 to $45.....Now **$29.50**
Coats.....Formerly $49.50.....Now **$35.00**

Misses' Smart Suits Priced for Final Clearance

It is very rare that suits of such a superlative quality are to be had at these reduced prices. Immediate selection will assure the best value you ever had in a really distinctive Winter Suit:

Suits.....Formerly $35 to $45.....Now **$25.00**
Suits.....Formerly $50 to $59.50.....Now **$39.50**
Suits.....Formerly $65 to $69.50.....Now **$49.50**
Suits.....Formerly $75 to $89.50.....Now **$69.50**
Suits.....Formerly $95 to $125.00.....Now **$75.00**

For Calling, Matinee, and Informal Affairs

Women's New Spring Frocks

as dictated by Paris

$39.50

Special at $39.50

Exquisite Georgette Crepe Frocks with the new narrow underdrop skirts and beaded or hand-embroidered tunics. Very charming bead-embroidered Frocks, made over satin linings, and beautiful tucked and embroidered styles, fashioned of Taffeta and Crepe de Chine.

The colors: Rose, Silver, Beige, Henna, Copenhagen Blue, and Black.

None Newer Anywhere, Nor Nearly So Modestly Priced

Today—A Very Important

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits

at $2.25

Newly arrived Spring styles, tailored in fine tub fabrics purchased far in advance of the recent increase in cotton goods. Plain colors, stripings, White and smart combination effects.

Included are a number of snappy military styles, entirely new and exclusive with Saks & Company. Sizes range from 3 to 8 years.

Two styles *illustrated.*

Monday and Tuesday Only—A Special

Sale of Boys' Blouses at 65c

Quantity limited. Made of serviceable Madras and Fine Percale, in neat patterns. Sizes 7 to 16 years.

Continuing Today The Extraordinary

SALE

Smart Blouses

Values $5.95 to $19.50

at 3.85 & 6.85

Stunning Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses, beautifully hand-embroidered, beaded or Venice Lace trimmed.

The best values in smart Blouses ever offered!

The New Binner Corsets for Women and Misses

are now being demonstrated by Miss Burleigh, a well known Binner Corsetier. Individual fittings may be arranged by mail or 'phone when Miss Burleigh will suggest the proper style of corset for your particular figure.

For Today and Tuesday:

Binner Corsets, Special $6.95

Regularly $10. In models for every type of figure, made of plain or Fancy Broche Coutil, in White only.

Also—At $9.50—Reg. $12

Binner Corsets for medium, average and stout figures in a variety of smart materials. Quantity limited.

Limited to Monday and Tuesday—

Dainty Cotton Crepe Underthings

at Much Below Regular Prices

Special at $1.50—Dainty Crepe Nightgowns in a new tailored style, prettily hemstitched or feather stitched. White only.

Special at $1.50—Crisp, Crepe Envelope Chemises, tastefully finished with Picot edging. White only.

Special at $1.50—Crepe Pajamas in the much wanted Billie Burke style, piped in Blue. White only.

Special at $2—Pink Crepe Nightgowns in smart tailored model, with Floral or Blue Bird design in Blue. Also Pink Crepe Pajamas in Billie Burke model, with same designs in Blue.

New Petticoats

At Very Low Prices Monday and Tuesday

Special at .85—Fine quality Sateen Petticoats in smart tailored model. Obtainable in smart stripings and Floral Patterns on light grounds.

Special at $2—"Sunshine Satin" Petticoats—a high lustre, light weight cotton fabric. To be had in White, Belgian Blue, Wisteria and Green.

Third Floor.

All Lights Attention are Prices Quality Guaranteed

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

He's Home to Stay

Many are the things he has missed while over there and he's placing halos around many things which seemed commonplace before he went away. Make his living-room the happiest spot in the world.

A Phonograph

for instance, what a wonderful pal to get reminiscent with or forget all that's past in a revelry of cheerful music.

Among the best talking machines we know is the "Widdicomb," a musical instrument as far above the old fashioned squawk producer as ecstasy is from torture. Its tone is a delight, for the "Widdicomb" combines three elements essential to perfect sound reproduction, a strong, smooth running motor, a clear mica reproducer and a properly constructed tone chamber.

Needle noises, vibrations and blast are practically eliminated by the tonal perfection of this instrument.

In keeping with such superior mechanism are the graceful cabinets or console cases which in themselves add to the beauty of a room. You may select from Queen Anne, Sheraton, Chippendale or Adam periods. A most popular model is the early American Console at $154.00.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

Save on Records

Whether he wants 100% "Pep" Jazz records, a dreamy waltz or soulful selections from the classics, there are substantial savings in our unusually large selection of perfect Victor records, 2000 of which are on sale, priced as follows:

	List Price	Our Price
Popular or Classic	85c	64c
Standard Songs or Red Seal	$1.00	79c
Popular Dance Records	$1.35	98c
Red Seal Opera Selections	$3.00	$2.24

Columbia Records

10-inch double discs priced elsewhere 85c and $1.00; here 49c. 12-inch double discs, priced elsewhere $1.25 and $1.50; here 89c.

Only 6000 on sale at these prices.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th 35th Street, Rear.

Felt Comfy Slippers

So easy to slip on, and a considerable protection against colds.

Soft leather sole, padded heel. Colors wine, brown or gray, $1.89.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Comfy Blanket Robes

Wrapped in the warmth of a friendly lounging robe, that don't-want-to-go-out mood creeps over one with a contented feeling that all's well with the world. $4.89 to $19.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

MILLIONS FOR WAR CHARITIES STOLEN

Swann's Report Tells How the Patriotic Were Imposed Upon by Numerous "Funds."

HIGH COMMISSIONS PAID

"Social Climbers" Who Expected Recognition Used in Frauds—Much Money Wasted.

A report of District Attorney Swann's investigation of war charities was made public yesterday, with recommendations for federal supervision and control of all patriotic societies and organizations engaged in national and international relief work, and for a Government investigation of the work of war relief charities abroad to which American money was donated. The investigation, he announced, was the means of recovering $250,000 for reputable charity.

Remedial legislation of this character is necessary, he asserts, because the penal laws are applicable only to misappropriation of funds and the obtaining of money by false pretenses, and further because the efforts of prosecutors and grand juries to meet the situation are rendered nugatory by the lack of any law requiring the registration of those engaged in war activities and the keeping and verification of accounts showing the amounts collected and disbursed.

"The propriety of remedial legislation could not be more apparent, nor has the necessity therefor been lessened by the cessation of hostilities," says Mr. Swann. "The task before us of contributing to the care of the wounded soldier and his dependents and to the families of those who lost their lives in the service, and even of the families of those who fought and returned, will, after their death, present a never-ending appeal to the sympathies and appreciation of the public with the everlasting memory of their services in the great world war. And so long as the shell-shattered peasant homes of Europe remain unrebuilded and other work of devastation be unrestored war relief activities will not end."

Found Millions Stolen.

The District Attorney and his aids find that millions of dollars donated for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and other contributory war relief were stolen and that waste and loss were occasioned in some organizations by the ambitions of "social climbers." The Grand Jury indicted twenty-six alleged offenders, a number of whom were convicted.

Assistant District Attorney Edwin P. Kilroe, who conducted the war charities investigations covering some fourteen months and prepared the report, states that the National Council of Defense estimated that the American people had contributed between three and four billions of dollars for relief work since the beginning of the war, approximately 60 per cent. of which was raised in New York.

Of the social aspects of war charity activities, he says:

"Of especial interest was the revelation of the character and prominence of the patrons of the various individual activities and the gullible or careless ease with which persons of prominence lent their names, in many instances without either judgment or investigation, to activities conceived and promoted often by ex-convicts, confidence men, adventurers, and social parasites.

"This form of activity was hit upon at once by 'climbers' who saw an opportunity for social recognition and preferment in the advertisement and popular approval that would follow from their ostentatious philanthropy and patriotism. Many people of this type possessed of considerable fortunes, and therefore without venal motive, but wholly devoid of experience or adaptability for the form of work undertaken saw in the field a prospect of Governmental recognition, commendation, or even official honor or decorations.

"In many instances it was discovered that the names of persons of unimpeachable character and integrity were exploited for selfish purposes, wholly without their consent or even knowledge; but by far the greater vice lay in the use of the names of prominent, unworthy persons as directors, committee members, and patrons, whose approval and consent were actually given without sufficient, and in many cases with no investigations as to the character of those who managed the activity and handled and disbursed the funds. Thus recommended to the public confidence, and unrestrained either by check of conscience, the swindler and the profiteer proceeded to gorge themselves from the outpourings of the general public purse.

High Percentages Paid.

"Worthy committees, under the pleas of necessity and in their eagerness to obtain returns for laudable objects, were induced to enter into unconscionable contracts with solicitors, whose percentages ranged from 40 per cent to 85 per cent., and to undertake without judgment or foresight the expenditures of vast sums of money for overhead expenses, advertising and other forms of exploitation. Ambitious public functions, with the glamour of social, patriotic and philanthropic dedication, were organized and undertaken by the well-meaning dilettanti. Large attendances were secured and considerable sums devoted in support by the unwary; and after the tinsel and the glamour were brushed aside, an accounting had, and obligations paid, a mere pittance remained for the benefit of the war sufferer."

The District Attorney asserts that deliberate theft robbed the war relief chests of more than $3,000,000 in the twelve months prior to the starting of his investigation and says the wastage in other ways amounted to 65 per cent. of the moneys collected.

Mr. Kilroe reports investigations made of 5334 organizations of all kinds and examinations made of 1,583 witnesses. He divides his work under the heading of "one hundred per cent. boys, the waster type of charity, profiteering, foolish charities, miscellaneous frauds, patriotic societies, and frauds abroad," and says he found that "the field of war relief work in the United States presented a vast jungle of forms and fancies as various as the human imagination might suggest."

"Waster" Charities Listed

The report contains a long list of charities under the various heads which were put out of business by criminal action or were induced to suspend when it was shown their work could better be done and at less expense through other organizations.

Two notable examples of the waster type of charity enumerated by Mr. Kilroe are the Army and Navy Bazaar and the American Ambulance in Russia. Among minor examples of the waster type are the Holland-American Home for Belgian Widows and Orphans, promoted by Miss Henrika A. C. van der Flier, and the French Restoration Fund, promoted by Countess Sartoris, wife of a grandson of General U. S. Grant. The work of Miss van der Flier and Countess Sartoris, also known as Mrs. Cecile Sartoris, was discontinued by request when this country entered the war. Among others who were also requested to cease their activities here, Mr. Kilroe announced, were "Countess" Cuic Mazzuchi, (the "Angel of the Marne") "Countess" Laura de Gozdawa Turczynowicz, Seumas, Chief of Clann Fhearguis of Stra-char and Clann Aitpein Argyle, Scotland, and Waldemar de Bilin, manager of charity bazaars and entertainments.

TURN TO LONGWORTH IN SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT

Ohio Member Put Forward as Compromise Candidate by Foes of Mann and Gillett.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Longworth of Ohio has come to the front as the compromise candidate for Speaker of the House. Delegations from the Middle Western States, representing the Republican accessions by the last election, which gave control to the Republican party, are strongly opposed to either Representative Mann or Representative Gillett for Speaker. Members of Congress from these States and, indeed, some members from Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, are now saying that the election of Mann or Gillett would not satisfy the sentiment that must be depended upon to elect a Republican President and a Republican Congress in 1920.

Upon such a platform Representative S. D. Fess of Ohio was early brought out by some independent Republicans, when Mr. Longworth declined to be considered as a candidate for the Speakership. Mr. Fess, however, injured his chance by issuing a statement advising the Republicans to proceed slowly and "take heed to the signals of the times." The statement, his friends said, was a tactical error and lost him ground. With this development, the independents and those who might be classed as progressives began to become assertive in their demand for the defeat of the two avowed candidates.

It was generally conceded that Mr. Longworth was one of the strongest of the younger members of the House to oppose the Old Guard. But whether Mr. Longworth admitted it or not, when approached by his boomers, it is known that he acted upon the belief that Colonel Roosevelt would be the Republican nominee in 1920, and that it would not be wise for the Colonel's son-in-law to seek the Speakership. His friends and well wishers recognized the force of such an argument. In the last few days, however, with politics brought to the fore more prominently than in months, the independents are talking of making an alliance to defeat Representative Mann, who, it is conceded, has the lead in the race up to this time.

It was reported today that the followers of Gillett would turn their strength to Longworth after the first ballot in the caucus. Mr. Longworth has the Ohio delegation. He would command most of the votes from Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and California, and it is known that the younger members of Congress from New York and Pennsylvania are favorable to him.

WOOD FOR CHICAGO POST.

Will Succeed Barry There if He Desires the Command.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Central Department of the Army, with headquarters at Chicago, was ordered today to proceed immediately to New York to assume command of the Eastern Department, succeeding Major General J. Franklin Bell, who died several days ago.

General Barry's successor at Chicago has not yet been detailed, it was said today at the War Department. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now commanding at Camp Funston, Kansas, has been selected for the post, but the orders will not be issued until he has decided whether he desires the appointment.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, when informed by The Associated Press tonight that it was said at the War Department in Washington he had been selected to command the Central Department, said he did not wish to make any comment until he had received definite word from the War Department. Major Gen. Wood spoke here today at memorial exercises for Theodore Roosevelt.

INDEPENDENT LABOR TICKET

New Party in Chicago Nominates Candidates for City Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for Mayor; John Kikulski, Polish organizer of stock yards workmen, for City Clerk, and Knute G. Torkelson, a carpenter, for City Treasurer, were the candidates of the new Independent Labor Party, nominated today at a convention attended by about 400 delegates. All nominations were by acclamation, and were suggested by the Executive Committee of the party.

Miss Agnes Nestor, Chairman of a special committee to draft resolutions concerning returning soldiers and sailors, presented a report which, after reciting that "our fighting men are determined that the fight for freedom and justice, for which they sacrificed, shall prevail at home," pledged for the gathering to the soldiers and sailors "our help in securing for them more than mere jobs, more than temporary praise, but a vital share in the control, direction, and ownership in industry, business, and Government," and also declared for "a special committee of soldiers, sailors, and workmen" to be selected by this convention to deal with the problems of the returned soldiers and sailors, and to promote their cooperation with the workers of Chicago for the advancement of political and industrial democracy at home."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously after Miss Margaret Haley, in supporting them, said: "We haven't a Soldiers' and Workmen's Council yet, but isn't that what this is?"

LABOR HERE ADOPTS WILSON PEACE AIMS

Platform Calls for Radical Reforms in After-War Reconstruction.

DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR ALL

Favors Democratic Control of Industry and Commerce, and Minimum Wage.

A platform calling for national, social, industrial, and political reform was adopted yesterday at the second day's convention of the American Labor Party of New York, held at Yorkville Casino, 210 East Eighty-sixth Street. The peace aims of President Wilson were indorsed.

The platform demanded self-determination for Ireland, protested against "interference in the internal affairs of Russia or any other nation," urged the withdrawal of allied troops from Russia, and declared for a "League of Workers" to supplement the League of Nations, and whose purpose it would be to "destroy autocratic and economic imperialism throughout the world."

The establishment of an international labor standard was urged, to the end that an era of worldwide disarmament might be brought about. "Open diplomacy, no more Kings and no more militarism," was the way this part of the platform read.

"If we, the workers, are to enjoy freedom and emerge out of the suffering and sacrifice of the great world conflict now closed, it behooves labor to formulate its own program of fundamental social, economic, and political change and establish an independent American Labor Party to carry out that program," the preamble to the platform declared.

The platform as adopted, called for the following program:

"Restoration of the right of free speech, free assemblage, the immediate restoration of all fundamental political rights, free press, and free worship; the removal of all war-time restraints on the interchange of ideas and the movement of people among communities and nations, and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of the rights of labor or their patriotic insistence upon the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution."

Among the other reforms urged in the platform were that Federal agencies should undertake national projects during the period of reconstruction so that the soldiers, sailors, and war-work employes might not be without positions; that all adult workers should be guaranteed a minimum wage; that in all industries there should be established a democratic board of adjustment to establish a standard wage based on the average cost of supporting a family of five persons; the inauguration of a standard working week not exceeding forty-four hours, and a standard work day of eight hours; the establishment by law of the right of workers to organize with the recognition that the worker has a property right in his job; provision for the care of the workers by State insurance against accidents, disease, unemployment, and old age, and the continuation after the war of soldiers and sailors' insurance and the extension of such insurance by the Government.

Want Standard Factory Law.

The platform also called for the enforcement of a uniform standard of all factory laws, child labor laws, and laws protecting women. Under the provision of "democratic control of industry and commerce," the platform urged "the democratic control of industry and commerce by those who work with the hand and brain, and the elimination of autocratic domination of the forces of production, either by selfish, private interests, or bureaucratic agents of the Government."

In education the following program was favored; creation of a Department of Education, the head of which is to be a member of the Cabinet; the administration of local educational systems by elective and paid boards of education; college and university training free to all who qualify.

Unequivocal opposition to universal military training in time of peace and acquiescence in it only in time of war when approved by a referendum vote was stated in the plank on military training. Other reforms urged were equal pay for men and women for the same work, a tax of 100 per cent. on all incomes above $100,000; the use of revenue from a system of taxation on land values, and taxes to eliminate excessive inheritance.

Invited to express the attitude of the Socialists toward the convention, Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken said that the Socialists would be happy to co-operate with the Labor Party in the work of reconstruction, but as to the question of a merger of the two parties he said that the future would have to decide that question.

Justice Panken said it was a mistake to suppose that British labor had been defeated in the last election. "You may not know that 10 per cent. of British soldiers overseas refused to vote," he declared. "They marked on their ballots, 'Demobilization first, election next.' The British Labor Party in polling 2,700,000 votes won a signal victory. In a short time Parliament will be dissolved, a new election will be called, and labor will choose a Cabinet. What we propose here is to lay the ground for action of the workers against the exploiters.

"As far as I am concerned, if there is going to be any dictatorship at all, I would rather have a dictatorship of the proletariat than that of the bourgeoisie, but there cannot be a dictatorship of the proletariat here, only a democracy of the proletariat."

Telegrams were sent to Senator Hiram Johnson of California praising him for his endeavor to "interpret the Soviet Government to the people of the United States." Senator Pfance of Maryland, in a resolution, was praised for his efforts to get the espionage law repealed.

ECONOMICS

long ago disproved the theory that "one man's loss is another's gain." One man's loss is *everybody's* loss—affecting directly and indirectly every individual with whom he comes in contact. And should the loss result from theft, there is the moral loss of the thief as well.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
Established 1870
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The money we save to an Owner by the economy and rapidity of our work far more than covers the fee we receive for doing it.

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Out-of-Town Mail or Telephone Orders Filled, if Received Promptly.

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1879 Fifth Avenue at 35th Street 1919
Established 1879

One of the Best Things We Do in Our Great

40TH ANNIVERSARY SALES

Famous Best & Co. LINGERIE for Children

If you could go with us into the wholesale market you would realize the *savings to you* represented in these prices.

The finer qualities of cotton used in our children's undergarments are not even being made at present. *You benefit now by our foresight.* It will be many months before we can buy again at the prices we paid for our present stock.

Remember that Best & Co. Children's undermuslins are made by *Best & Co.'s exclusive patterns*, ensuring correct fit and ample width where it is essential to comfort and long wear.

FRENCH DRAWERS
Odd lots of hand-made lingerie. All sizes represented, but not all sizes in any one style. *Sizes 6 to 12 years. Heretofore 2.35 to 5.00.*
1.50 to 2.95

PRINCESSE SLIPS
Serviceable little garments easily donned and easily laundered. Trimming of lace and embroidery. *Sizes 2 to 8 yrs.*
Special 1.00, 1.15

PRINCESSE SLIPS
Fine quality, with tailored top and embroidery ruffle at the bottom. *Sizes 1 to 4 yrs.*
Special 1.25

DRAWERS
Good quality cambric and muslin, plain and made for service. Ruffle of embroidery edging. *Sizes 6 to 16 yrs.*
Special .59 to .89

KNICKERS
in 6 styles. Of muslin, cambric or nainsook. Finish of embroidery edging. *Sizes 2 to 10 yrs.*
Special .59 to .89

BABIES' GOWNS
Of soft material, simply finished with fine embroidery edging. *Sizes 1 to 4 yrs.*
Special 1.00 to 1.25

GIRLS' GOWNS
High and low neck. *Sizes 6 to 14 yrs.*
Special 1.00 to 2.25

New Today in Our Children's Lingerie Sale

Girls' Warm Flannelette Nightgowns

Pink, blue and white stripes

Priced according to size. *Sizes 6 to 14 years.*

1.15 *Heretofore 1.50*
1.25 *Heretofore 1.75*
1.50 *Heretofore 1.95*

You Never Pay More at Best's

B. Altman & Co.

SILK PETTICOATS

for Southern wear and for the early Spring days

have made their appearance in many alluring forms.

Among the novelties that are sure to find favor are petticoats of silk jersey having bordures of printed chiffon; these are especially well adapted for wearing with the fashionable narrow skirt.

Then there are charmingly colorful effects in navy blue combined with Victory red—that warm, inspiring tone which is itself obtained by blending red with blue.

Several of the new models are originations from B. Altman & Co.'s own ateliers.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

A Rare Event

TO effect a sweeping clearance, during the next few days we are offering a number of beautiful

BEDROOM SUITES
at
RADICAL PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Such an occasion, with the opportunity it affords, is of extremely rare occurrence.

Among them is an unique 7-piece Louis XV. suite, and an 8-piece suite in Walnut Polychromed; also suites in mahogany and Enamel Decorated.

Following are a few specimen quotations, which will give an idea of the character of the goods and the reductions:

	Former Price.	Clearance Price.
Carved Mahogany Suite, 8-piece	$2,500	$1,475
Colonial Mahogany Suite, 7-piece	$1,275	$850
Enamel Decorated Suite, 8-piece	$1,575	$895
Enamel Decorated Suite, 9-piece	$1,100	$675
Enamel Decorated Suite, 6-piece	$875	$595

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Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

Defining Files

Files are a place where papers should be instantly found when *anybody* is through with them and *anybody else*—wants them.

Whether your files fit that definition depends on how you regard them. If you think of them as dead storage space you'll have dead files. If you regard them properly you'll want files that vitalize your office routine by giving impulse to records through proper channels.

Amberg Indexes properly applied to your individual problems will make your files an *active* force in your business. Amberg Indexes are based on proved laws of proportion in the filing of business names.

An Amberg Analysis

will advise you of the possibilities of making your filing plan a more energizing factor in your organization than you can conceive possible.

Amberg Cabinets, wood and steel, are standard—and the Indexes fit any make of cabinet.

Send for "Applied Indexing," a book for business executives.

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Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing
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Established 1898. Telephone Worth 8184

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POSTUM

instead of coffee for years must surely weigh with you when you find you should make a change

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ADVERTISING MANAGER

is desired by a man (now an officer in the United States Army, but soon to be honorably discharged) who has the most pronounced selling instinct of any advertising man I know. He is a College graduate, less than thirty, married, of striking address, and has done phenomenal work (in Advertising Solicitation) for the firms and publications he has represented. Only an Advertising Managership of a magazine will interest him. Salary required not less than $7500 yearly. Communications may be sent to me and will be, in turn, forwarded to the principal. Address A. C. McN., Box B-374 Times.

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The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

IT IS ONE NOVEL YOU MUST NOT LEAVE UNREAD

Cloth, $1.90 (postage extra). At all bookstores or may be ordered direct from

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For House, Office, Club or Church
SEE THEM—Especially if you are building a Home, where quality and style are considered. Full line Portable Table or Floor Lamps, Electric, Gas or Oil.
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In MILLER Block, 20 Woolworth Building.

SOLDIERS WEATHER BIG OCEAN BLOW

Cruiser Seattle, Covered with Ice, Arrives Here with 1,455 Aboard.

HEAVY SEAS SWEEP DECKS

Officers Complain of Conditions at Brest — Major Praises 77th Division.

With her forward decks, rigging, masts, and bridge covered with snow and ice and her starboard whaleboat missing from the davits, the United States cruiser Seattle arrived yesterday from Brest with 1,455 troops, who were all anxious to set foot on American soil. This treat, however, was debarred them for seventeen hours after the cruiser had been made fast to the south side of Pier 2, Hoboken, as it was decided that the troops should not be landed until this morning. The fifty army officers aboard were surprised at the order, but made no comment.

One of the executive officers of the Seattle said that the cruiser had encountered a series of northwesterly gales and heavy head seas from the time she left Brest, on Dec. 31, until she reached Sandy Hook. One army officer was thrown from his berth across a table in the wardroom, but the soldiers, who slept mostly in pipe bunks four deep, were fairly comfortable.

"The worst weather," the officer continued, "was from Monday to Wednesday, Jan. 6 to 8, when the troops had to be battened down below for forty-eight hours. Commencing with a whole gale of 63 to 75 miles, the velocity of the wind increased until it reached a hurricane of 90 miles on Wednesday morning at 4 A. M., when the starboard whale boat was torn from its davits on the quarter and left a part of a thwart hanging to the lashing.

"The seas broke over the decks and swept aft with irresistible force and forced their way through ports and hatchways to the decks below, making them damp and uncomfortable. The ventilators had all been unshipped and covers fitted on, so that the temperature of the lower decks, with more than 2,500 men living in them, was warm and moist to an uncomfortable degree.

"I estimated the waves that morning to be at least forty-five feet high because the bridge was that distance out of the water, and it looked as if one could step on to them as they swept over the starboard side and dashed against the funnels.

"After the hurricane the weather moderated a little and the waves subsided into what we call a rough Atlantic Winter sea, so that the soldiers could come on deck and get a little fresh air. The average speed of the Seattle was fourteen knots under normal conditions, but it was reduced down to eight knots in the storms."

The officer added that the radio apparatus grounded through being hit by the seas and set fire to the main topgallant yard, which is used for signaling and is just under the crosstrees.

Soldier Dies of Heart Failure.

Private Frank Headley of the 309th Trench Mortar Battery, one of the returning soldiers, died on New Year's Day of heart disease. He was standing on deck and appeared to be in good health, when he suddenly dropped and was dead when two sailors ran to pick him up.

Among the 1,455 troops on the cruiser was the 4th Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battery, 650 officers and men; 4th Anti-Aircraft Section of large guns, 208 officers and men, and the 8th Anti-Aircraft Section of 275 troops, who were the only ones on board who had been in action. There were also some casuals and officers, and men from the 309th Trench Mortar Battery.

Praises New York Division.

Major O. J. Quane, a Spanish war veteran, who was in command of the 4th Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion and the senior officer aboard the Seattle, said that he had seen the 77th Division in action on Nov. 1 near Grand Pré, and that the New York troops fought heroically and incessantly until they had driven the enemy from Briey and had gone on to complete victory at Sedan.

"The New Yorkers were on my left," the Major continued, "the nearest being the 2d Battalion of the 305th Infantry. At Martincourt Farm the artillery put over a barrage at 1 A. M. on Nov. 1, and the men went over the top at half-past 6. The Germans had nests of machine guns near Champigneulle which caused heavy losses to the 77th Division, but they fought on and met more machine guns in the Bois-de-Loges. Nov. 4 saw the New Yorkers sweeping on to victory, and they never stopped until it was won."

Major Quane said that infantry crossing the Meuse were subjected to a harassing fire from the German airplanes. He saw seven of them using their machine guns on American troops with terrible effect until the second machine gun battalion of the anti-aircraft sections got into action bringing two of the enemy machines down and driving the other five away.

Blew Up Curious Germans.

Captain Hubert Wellcome of Waltham, Mass., in command of the 2d Battery of the 8th Anti-Aircraft Section, told a story of how a score or more of curious German infantrymen were blown up in "No Man's Land" by his battery.

The 8th Anti-Aircraft Section was operating in the Verdun sector, keeping the German planes from getting close enough to the American lines to secure useful information. One evening a huge German plane was sighted and the 2d Battery cut loose with a barrage that brought the plane flapping down into "No Man's Land." The pilot and observer were killed.

The men of the battery crawled out into "No Man's Land," and planted time bombs under the wreckage to blow it up and make it useless for the Germans, and incidentally to get it out of the way so that there would be a clear view across "No Man's Land." They had just completed their preliminary work when German infantrymen were seen creeping out from their trenches.

The Americans hurried back to their own trenches and then sat waiting. The Germans surrounded the fallen plane and were gazing at it when the bombs went off. The next day when it became light there was no plane and only a few helmets where the explosion took place.

The transport Abangarez, from Bordeaux with 166 troops, and the Vsendyk, from St. Nazaire with 68 officers and men, also arrived yesterday in Quarantine, and will land their complements today. The cruiser Huntington has been delayed by bad weather and is not expected to arrive until tomorrow, and the cruiser St. Louis is due today or tomorrow.

BANNER TAX YEAR FOR STATE

Corporation Collections for Six Months Nearly $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Corporation tax receipts for the last half of last year amounted to nearly $15,000,000, Controller Travis announced tonight. Only once before during any similar period in the State's history has the Treasury received anywhere near this mass of revenue from corporate taxation or from any other separate tax-raising device.

Of the total, $7,454,891 came from the old franchise tax assessed upon the amount of capital stock employed in doing business within the State. The remainder was derived from the new 2 per cent. tax imposed upon the net incomes of manufacturing and mercantile corporations.

PROPOSES HEALTH SUNDAY.

Surgeon General Blue Wants Churches to Assist on Feb. 9.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has asked the ministers of the country to set aside Feb. 9 as Health Sunday and to preach sermons emphasizing the responsibility of the nation to protect returning soldiers and sailors and the community at large, and to take vigorous measures for combating social diseases.

A proclamation by the Surgeon General has been sent to all ministers with the request that they read it from their pulpits Feb. 9. It states that the Government is asking the Churches of the country to take an active part in meeting a great national emergency, and that the war made it necessary for the nation to face frankly and courageously the menace of the blood diseases.

"Now the war is over and the period of demobilization has begun, the proclamation says, drastic measures must be taken to prevent during this period those conditions in civilian life which made these diseases the greatest cause of disability in the army.

"In the army and navy a program of law enforcement, medical measures, education, and provision for wholesome recreation was adopted," Dr. Blue states. "This program brought results. Now that the war is over the cities and towns through which the soldiers and sailors will go and to which they will return upon demobilization must be made as safe as the camps from which they have gone. The fight against this menace to our national vitality and to our homes must be vigorously continued.

"It is the social responsibility of the communities, of which the Churches of every denomination are a part, to continue the work carried on in time of war in order that the world may be made safe not only for democracy, but for posterity."

Mackensen Interned at Temesvar.

BASLE, Jan. 12.—Field Marshal von Mackensen of the German Army has been interned at Temesvar, Hungary, according to Budapest dispatches.

EQUITABLE BRANCHES OUT.

To Write Health and Accident Insurance Beginning Today.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society announced yesterday that it had organized a department to write health and accident insurance and that agents in all parts of the country would begin soliciting the new business today. In making the announcement President W. A. Day said that the department represented "a new development in the field of the great life insurance companies" because all accident and health insurance previously had been written "by capital stock companies organized chiefly for that purpose."

"It is a proper and natural function of any life insurance company to cover any cause of disability," said Mr. Day. "I believe that this action by the Equitable will favorably affect the accident insurance business because there are so many people uninsured or unprotected by accident and health insurance that the field is large enough for all. We will charge practically the standard rates and issue modern, standard policies."

BIG FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Starts in Automobile Plant for Which Protection Had Been Asked.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Fire in the business district here today caused a property loss estimated at more than $1,000,000. Besides razing the automobile manufacturing plant of Jennings & Co. and destroying 140 machines, including nine ambulances ordered by the Canadian Government, the flames spread to the premises of the Hudson Bay Company and S. U. Carter & Co., seriously damaging them. Two firemen were injured.

The fire started in the Jennings plant. Officials of the company had previously expressed fear that the building might be set on fire because of the war work being carried out there, and had asked for military protection. It is probable that the origin of the fire will be investigated.

WHITMAN DROPS RECOUNT.

Writes Chairman Glynn He Is Not Inclined to Continue Contest.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman and his advisers have decided to end the examination of the election ballots. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday afternoon by Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee. In a letter to Chairman Glynn, Mr. Whitman said that he did not feel inclined to assume the personal responsibility for further contest regarding the recount.

"Unless the State Committee disagrees with me and insists that such contest shall be continued, I am disinclined to approve a continuance of the inspection," Mr. Whitman said in reply to a communication from the Republican Chairman. "It is, of course, possible, though to my mind extremely unlikely, that an examination of every ballot box throughout the State might result in the overcoming of the apparent majority of 14,000."

Governor Smith, who left for Albany this afternoon; Abram I. Elkus, Chairman of his Campaign Committee, and Joseph A. Kellogg, the Governor's personal counsel, had a conference at the Biltmore yesterday regarding the milk problem and the reconstruction of the Public Service Commission. It was said the conference would be resumed at Albany. The Governor, with Mrs. Smith and their daughters, Emily and Catherine, attended services yesterday morning at their parish church, St. James, 32 James Street. They walked from their home at 25 Oliver Street to the church. This was their first Sunday in town since the inauguration at the State capital and many personal friends greeted them both at church and at their home.

Women Delegates Going to Albany.

A delegation of women will go to Albany today in the interest of legislation protecting women in industry. The delegation, headed by Miss Mary M. Dreier, Chairman of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, will appear before Speaker Sweet and the majority leaders of both houses. The bills in which the women are interested are the eight-hour day, minimum wage for women, health insurance and the bills for the protection of traction workers, office workers and elevator operators.

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS AGO

Commencing Today, We Will Hold

A CLEARANCE SALE

comprising

1600 DOMESTIC RUGS
Of Standard Qualities

The large and desirable selection, the high standard of quality and the great price savings represented make this the most noteworthy Sale of Domestic Rugs that we have ever held.

The range of size is from 1 ft. 10½ in. x 3 ft. 0 in. to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. 0 in.

Many patterns at less than the present wholesale prices.

We quote below a few examples—other sizes at proportionate savings.

WILTON RUGS
Regular and Extra Qualities

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly $76.50	Now $47.75
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly 85.00	Now 52.50
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly 113.00	Now 73.00
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly 125.00	Now 78.00

SAXONY RUGS

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly $101.00	Now $70.00
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly 110.00	Now 82.50

RUGS WITHOUT SEAMS
Plain Color Effects

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Formerly $92.00	Now $60.00
9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	Formerly 105.00	Now 70.00

JAPANESE JUTE RUGS

9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.	$38.50
6 ft. 0 in. x 9 ft. 0 in.	19.25

100 AXMINSTER RUGS

3 ft. 0 in. x 6 ft. 0 in. Formerly $9.00 Now $6.75

IMPERIAL AXMINSTER MADE CARPET RUGS

Small self-colored designs, taupe, grey, green, rose and blue, size 9 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.

Regular Price, $138.50; Sale Price $85.00

SANDRINGHAM AXMINSTER RUGS
Imported and Domestic

Persian designs, 9 ft. 9 in. x 12 ft. 0 in.

Regular Price, $208.00; Sale Price, $125.00

MADE CARPET RUGS IN ALL SIZES AT SPECIAL PRICES

Brussels, 9 ft. 0 in. x 12 ft. 0 in., $32.25

SLOANE VACUUM CLEANERS, $39.75 each

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

NOTE

At the present and steadily rising prices of choice furs this Sale offers an opportunity for fur investment at a

Saving of 50%

JACKMAN Furs
35 WEST 35

FURS

There Are Two Kinds—Good and Bad.
Bad Ones Often Look Good When They Are New.
Why Take Chances with the Furs You Buy?
THE JACKMAN LABEL in Your Fur Is Your Guarantee That It Is the Best.

FUR SALE EXTRAORDINARY
1000 FUR COATS

Clearance of Wholesale Stock. Neckpieces and Muffs in all Furs included!

Extra Sales Staff Monday and Tuesday. Quick Service. Prompt Deliveries.

RULE OR RUIN

Who is attempting this?
Read these facts and *decide for yourself.*

The officers of the Dairymen's League demand $4.01 per 100 pounds for milk in January, and are dumping milk into fields rather than sell it for less. They say $4.01 is the cost of production.

The milk buyers of New York State have offered $3.60 per 100 pounds.

Why can't these buyers pay the farmers $4.01, which the League officers say it costs them to produce?

Because two-thirds of all the milk produced is sold, not as fresh milk, but as butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice-cream, etc.

The big commodities must be sold in open competition with the same products of the milk in other states.

Therefore, if New York State cannot make butter, cheese, and condensed milk in competition with other states, it must go out of the business.

What then is to become of this two-thirds of the milk produced? *One-third gives the people all they want as fresh milk.*

There is no other outlet. It simply means that the farmers producing this two-thirds will have to go out of business. That seems perfectly clear.

Now let us see what are prices for January in other States with which New York will have to compete with the two-thirds of its milk that goes into butter, cheese, and condensed milk.

Chicago	$3.56
Ohio	$3.47
Philadelphia	$3.47
Michigan	$3.90
Wisconsin	$3.00

And the New York State Manufacturers and Distributors Have Offered to Pay $3.60.

This is higher than any other section, but not so much higher as to make it impossible for them to compete with other States.

Now it is obvious that the manufacturers and distributors cannot pay much higher than other States for their milk.

If the Dairymen's League continually insists on demanding a price higher than in any part of the country, disregarding the immutable law that makes prices, then it means—

Ruin for at Least Two-Thirds of the Milk Producers of This State

And when they have reduced the production to the one-third necessary for the fresh milk users alone they can probably get any price they demand and the

CONSUMER WILL PAY THE BILL!!!

NEW YORK MILK CONFERENCE BOARD, INC.

COLUMBIA HONORS HER DEAD IN WAR

Memorial Held at University Chapel for Those Who Perished in Their Country's Service.

ALUMNI GIVE SERVICE FLAG

Relatives and Classmates Gather at Impressive Exercises—127 on Roll of Honor.

Columbia University honored her students and alumni who died in the service of the country and members of the Faculty who passed away in the year 1918 at an impressive memorial service yesterday afternoon in St. Paul's Chapel on the university grounds. The feature of the program was the presentation by Major J. August Barnard, on behalf of the alumni of the university, of a service flag with 120 gold stars to President Nicholas Murray Butler. Chaplain Raymond C. Knox announced that this number represented those whose deaths had been actually verified at the time the flag was made, but that the total would reach probably 150.

The chapel, which was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies, was crowded with the relatives and classmates of the men who had made the supreme sacrifice in the war. A few minutes before the service began the classmates assembled by classes in the university library, and, headed by a guard of honor composed of officers and enlisted men of the army, navy, and marines, all Columbia alumni, marched into the chapel.

In a brief speech of acceptance of the flag Dr. Butler spoke of the part Columbia men had played in the war, declaring that the names of the men who had served so nobly were written on freedom's scroll. Dr. Butler then read the names of the students and members of the Faculty who had died in the last year, and those who had given their lives in the war.

The roll of honor, which follows, contains 127 names and is tabulated according to classes:

Major John Bidleman Bissell, '88 Medical, Medical Corps.
Colonel Henry Anthon Bostwick, '85 College, Quartermaster.
Captain Lorenzo Burrows, Jr., '89 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major James H. Blount, '90 Law, Judge Advocate.
First Lieutenant David Everett Wheeler, '96 College, '99 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major Theodore Caldwell Janeway, '96 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major Charles P. du Pasquet, '95 Science, Engineers.
Captain John Dyer Irving, '96 College, Engineers.
Major Richard Weil, '96 College, '00 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major Albert G. Bising, '96 Medical, Medical Corps.
Captain Oscar N. Leiser, '96 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major Eugene W. Caldwell, '95 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major John Purroy Mitchel, '99 College, Aviation.
Captain Edward L. Satterlee, '99 Architecture, Engineers.
Captain Arthur David Dryfoos, '99 Medical, Medical Corps.
Captain Frank Henry Knight, '99 Medical, Medical Corps.
Major Clarence Fahnestock, '00 Medical, Infantry.
Captain Lewis D. Mead, '00 Medical, Medical Corps.
First Lieutenant Edward B. Mitchel, '01 College, Infantry.
Captain Fancher Nicoll, '01 Law, Infantry.
Captain Clinton Earle Fisk, '02 College, Infantry.
Lieutenant Sidney L. Spiegelberg, '02 College, '06 Medical, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant Sigmund Deutsch, '02 Medical, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant Raymond J. McPhee, '05 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant Edward Joseph Haines, '05 Science, Infantry.
Captain Paul E. Betowski, '06 Medical, Aviation.
Lieut. Col. Alfred W. Evans, '06 Science, New Zealand Rifles.
Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, '08 College, Infantry.
Lieutenant John Hampden Holliday, Jr., '08 A. M., Ordnance.
Secretary Lathrop Bartow, '09 College, Y. M. C. A. Field Service.
Lieutenant Alfred N. Joerg, '10 College, Aviation.
Lieutenant Irving J. Pinkus, '10 Extension Teaching, Medical Corps.
Private Julian W. Baldwin, '10 Political Science, Field Artillery.
Lieutenant Frank J. Felbel, '11 College, Infantry.
Driver Newberry Holbrook, '11 College, Ambulance Service.
Lieutenant Austin L. Hobbs, '11 Medical, Medical Corps.
Captain Leo G. Peterson, '11 Medical, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant Russell T. Walker, '12 Architecture, Aviation.
Lieutenant Martin Holzman, '13 College, '15 Medical, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant William S. Lahey, '13 College, Infantry.
John K. McCormick, '13 College, Infantry.
Paymaster Gustave Schlottman, '13 College, Quartermaster.
Lieutenant Theodore R. Prouty, '13 A. M., Infantry.
Lieutenant John E. Williams, '13 Medical, Medical Corps.
Sergeant Lyman C. Butler, '13 Law, Infantry.
Sergeant Frank W. Burke, '13 Science, Infantry.
Captain Julian G. Gulteras, '13 Science, Engineers.
Lieutenant John E. Lathrop, '13 Science, Infantry.
Private Robert Lunn, Jr., Science, Infantry, British Army.
Lieutenant Gordon C. Gregory, '14 College, Infantry.
Sergeant John K. Lasher, Jr., '14 College, Engineers.
Lieutenant James S. O'Neale, Jr., '14 College, Infantry.
Ensign Chester W. Peterson, '14 College, Navy.
Lieutenant Philip E. Hassinger, '14 College, Aviation, whose death has never been officially confirmed.
Raymond F. Farrell, '14 Architecture, Marines.
Captain Louis Le Garde Battey, '14 Law, Infantry.
Cadet Charles B. Willard, '14 Law, at Plattsburg.
Private Edward A. Gurry, '14 Pharmacy, Medical.
Private Charles C. Lilly, '14 Political Science, Infantry.
Captain William W. Colquhoun, '14 Science, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Duncan Campbell, '15 College, Infantry.
First Sergeant Harold S. Osgood, '15 College, Signal Corps.
Private John Richard Perkins, '15 College, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant David N. Rothenberg, '15 College, Navy.
Captain John Marquard, '15 A. M., Royal Fusiliers.
Private Floyd A. Stevens, '15 A. M., Ambulance Service.
Corporal Meyer Cohn, '15 Journalism, Infantry.
Lieutenant Thomas A. E. Harris, '15 Law, Machine Gun Battalion.
Captain John L. Lilley, '15 Law, Aviation.
Sergeant Frederick C. Gudebrod, '15 Extension Teaching, Infantry.
Sergeant Leighton C. Smith, '15 Teachers College, Engineers.
Private Prescot E. Barker, '16 College, Infantry.
Lieutenant Herbert A. Buremeyer, '16 College, Infantry.
Lieutenant J. A. Healy, '16 College, Infantry.
Corporal Isidor Rotgard, '16 College, Infantry.
Lieutenant Francis A. Wood, '16 College, Aviation.
Lieutenant C. E. Allen, '16 Law, Infantry.
Sergeant Gilroy Mulqueen, '16 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant Samuel Goodglick, '16 Medical, Medical Corps.
Lieutenant Joseph T. Hanlon, '16 Science, Engineers.
Lieutenant Raymond B. Jauss, '16 Science, Infantry.
Lieutenant Clarence C. Thomas, '16 Science, Navy.
Lieutenant Parker Brice, '16 Extension Teaching, Aviation.
Private Louis A. Klise, '16, Extension Teaching, Infantry.
Lieutenant Richard B. Sheridan, '16 Extension Teaching, Infantry.
Lieutenant David Ker, '17 College, Aviation.
Lieutenant Benjamin Van Dyke Maurice, '17 College, Aviation.
Lieutenant Spencer C. Williams, '17 College, Aviation.
Lieutenant Barr R. Straight, '17 Arts, Infantry.
Corporal Morgan S. Baldwin, '17 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant Joseph C. Smith, '17 Law, Infantry.
Captain William H. Chapman, '17 Medical, Medical Corps.
E. W. Reese, '17 Pharmacy, Medical Corps.
Corporal Abraham Rosenbaum, '17 Pharmacy, Sanitary Train.
Flying Cadet W. P. Bradley, Jr., '17 Science, Aviation.
Private David W. Miller, '17 Science, Engineers.
Cadet Bert Smith, '18 Science, at Madison Barracks.
Lieutenant Henry C. Smith, '17 Science, Aviation.
Private Charles A. Batton, '18 College, Black Watch Regiment.
Driver Lester P. Harris, '18 College, Ambulance.
Sergeant Thomas A. Hegarty, '18 College, Field Signal Battalion.
Lieutenant Alwyn G. Levy, '18 College, Aviation.
Sergeant H. S. Vedder, '18 College, Infantry.
Driver Chandler Waterman, '18 College, Ambulance.
Lieutenant Chester B. Winans, '18 College, Infantry.
Captain Alan F. Waite, '19 Law, Infantry.
Karl L. Steinhoff, '19 Medical, Medical Enlisted Reserve.
Corporal Maxwell E. Chamberlin, '19 College, Marines.
Seaman H. R. Guiterman, '19 College, Navy.
Cadet F. C. Hettling, '19 College, Navy.
Coxswain Herbert P. Moeller, '19 College, Navy.
Cadet Rexford Shilliday, '19 College, Aviation.
Corporal James O. Vedder, '19 College, Infantry.
Private Ralph O'Neale West, '19 College, Marines.
Lieutenant Wilmer E. Herr, '19 Law, Aviation.
Lieutenant Daniel S. Keller, '19 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant Robert Mitchell, '19 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant Albert E. Purchas, Jr., '19 Law, Infantry.
Lieutenant John J. Agar, '19 Medical, Aviation.
Lieutenant M. McL. Johnstone, '19 Science, Engineers.
Private Paul H. Baer, '20 College, Heavy Artillery.
Private Stuart E. Kent, '20 College, Infantry.
Cadet Daniel Cantor, '20 Pharmacy, S. A. T. C.
Adelbert E. Pulsifer, '20 Teachers College, Medical Corps.

These students of miscellaneous branches:

Jerome J. Hirshler, Radio Branch, Navy.
Lieutenant Howard G. Leonard, Infantry.
Lieutenant Charles L. Wood, Royal Flying Corps.

Members of the Faculty and Trustees who died in the year:

Gerard Beekman, William A. Hervey,
George W. Botsford, Frederick R. Hutton,
Silas B. Brownell, Helen Kinne,
Horace W. Carpenter, Franklin Matthews,
Walter F. Chappell, Herbert L. Osgood.
Edwin B. Craigin, C. C. Trowbridge,
Arthur H. Elliott, Charles P. Warren,
Edward J. Fortier, James R. Wheeler.

Declaring that those who had died had gone forth bearing Columbia's ideals, Chaplain Knox said they sought not life's extent but rather life's worth, aiding in building a foundation on which a new world could rise.

"How fitting," he said, "that a graduate of Columbia, a poet of renown, who also laid down his life, should write:

> Who fights for freedom goes with joyful tread
> To meet the fires of hell against him hurled,
> And has for Captain, Him whose thorn-wreathed head
> Smiles from the cross upon a conquered world."

Chaplain Knox told incidents connected with Columbia men in the war which showed, he said, that they had carried the spirit of the university with them.

ASSAILS NAMING OF HEARST

Dr. Manning Says Mayor Hylan Had No Right to Put Him on Committee.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, yesterday issued a request to families and friends of soldiers, sailors, and marines to attend the mass meeting of welcome which is to be held next Friday night in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Independent Citizens' Welcome Committee. In his statement, Dr. Manning charged Mayor Hylan with knowing in advance that his appointment of William R. Hearst to the city committee to greet returning soldiers would produce "hopeless discord."

"The Mayor of our city," said Dr. Manning, "has appointed a committee to welcome our homecoming troops. This action on the part of the Mayor was highly appropriate and most gratifying to all of us. The appointment of such a committee was hailed with universal approval. Citizens of every kind were ready and eager to give their help, and felt that it would be a great honor to do so. But to the amazement of all our loyal people it was learned that the Mayor had made William Randolph Hearst a member of this committee, and that he had appointed Mr. Hearst Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Military Affairs.

"John F. Hylan has a right to have W. R. Hearst for his personal friend, if this is satisfactory to him. Mayor Hylan, acting in his official capacity, has no right to appoint on the Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops one whose presence on that committee he knew would be deeply offensive to a great part of our citizenship, and to great numbers of the soldiers and sailors themselves. In this matter there should have been nothing but harmony and good will.

"Mayor Hylan should have known that to the families of our men and to many of the men themselves it would be a ghastly mockery to see standing on the dock to extend welcome to our troops a man who defended the sinking of the Lusitania, who has been shown to have been in close and frequent touch with German agents, whose record both before and during the war is a notorious one, and who through his newspapers did all that he could to prevent from going into the fight for righteousness the brave men whom he is now appointed to welcome home. Most of us feel that we can have nothing to do with a committee so constituted.

"We must not fail, however, to give our men the welcome which they have so nobly earned. To provide for such a welcome is the purpose of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome. All citizens of New York, both men and women, who are in sympathy with this effort are asked to send in their names for enrollment in this committee. It is to include loyal citizens of all stocks, all faiths, and all political views, and people desiring to join are requested to send their names to 415 Madison Avenue.

"On Friday, Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock a great meeting is to be held in Madison Square Garden. Let the families and friends of our soldiers and sailors be there in overwhelming numbers to express their feeling in this matter. Nothing is too good for the men who have been risking their lives to defend us. They are the finest lot of fellows the sun ever shone on. And they are our own."

It was announced that there would be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the citizens' organization tomorrow at 415 Madison Avenue, and that arrangements would then be completed for the big mass meeting, and the complete list of speakers made public. A call for patriotic citizens to aid in financing the meeting was made yesterday, donations to be forwarded to B. L. Allen, Assistant Treasurer of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome, at the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway.

Among the men and women who have signified their intention of joining the General Committee are: John Jay Chapman, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Bartlett Arkell, Lee de Forest, James D. Ellsworth, Bradley A. Flake, Mrs. Francis D. Thurber, Jr., William H. Gardiner, De Forest Hicks, Edwin O. Holter, Lyle E. Mahan, Charles E. Manierre, Charles Larned Robinson, Robert C. Sands, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. F. E. Bradner, Mrs. John Marshall Gelleher, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Richard Fletcher, Miss Katherine L. Kistler, Miss Alice Amundsen, Miss Mabel S. Barteau, Miss Corinne Campbell, Miss Ethel V. Nixon, Miss Madge McNamara, Miss Helen Moss, Miss Charlotte Lindgrove, Miss Emily McWeeny, Miss Eloise F. Simmons, Miss Nettie L. Stevenson, Miss Anette Kiernan, Miss Helen Donnelly, Miss Irene Turner, Miss Helen L. Skeehan, Miss Mildred E. Smith, Miss Margaret T. Graham, Miss Coralie Choate, Miss Sallie V. Stanton, Miss Isabelle F. Browne, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Miss Florence Dinkelspiel, Miss Delia McMichael, Miss Linda M. Magloire, Miss Minnie E. L. Bogewn, Miss Mae Trowbridge, Edgar F. Luckenbach, Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, Mrs. Laura B. Frisk, Richard H. Gatling, Clarence Smedley Thompson, Dr. George R. Van de Water and Henry C. Quinby.

339 On Army's New Casualty List, Bringing the Total Up to 213,410

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The War Department today gave out one casualty list, which contained 339 names, bringing the total for the army up to 213,410. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,701. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 219,111.

The army list issued today contained the names of 55 killed in action, 61 died from wounds, 20 died from accident and other causes, 8 died in airplane accident, 17 died of disease, 142 severely wounded, 10 wounded to a degree undetermined, 2 wounded slightly, and 29 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 12.	Total.
Killed in action	28,926	55	28,981
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	12,240	61	12,301
Died of accident	2,348	23	2,371
Died of disease	17,893	17	17,910
Total	62,139	156	62,295
Wounded	131,041	154	131,195
Missing	19,891	29	19,920
Total	213,071	339	213,410

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DF)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WI)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADAMS, JOHN E., 730 Washington Av., Brooklyn.....(DA)
BURDETT, HAROLD S., 1,055 Dean St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
CACIOPPO, GEORGE, 1,068 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.....(DW)
CARROLL, WILLIAM, 860 Bronx Park South—Corp.....(WS)
FISCHER, BERNARD, 804 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn—Mch.....(WS)
GOLDSCHMIDT, ROBERT O., 641 Ward St., Richmond Hill—Corp.....(WS)
GOLDSTEIN, JACOB, 572 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
GREBLE, EDWIN ST. JOHN, Jr., 808 W. 76th St.—Col.....(WL)
HAAS, LEO, 1,040 So. Boulevard.....(DA)
HOLM, NILS, 726 Union St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(KA)
KELLEHER, JOHN J., 11 Desalles Pl., Brooklyn.....(DW)
McGOWAN, E. W., 254 4th Av.—Corp.....(WS)
SULLIVAN, PATRICK, 126 Madison St.....(KA)
WABSHINAK, LOUIS, 852 E. 222th St.—Corp.....(DW)
SMITH, HENRY C., 1,583 Bathgate Av.—Lt.....(DF)
STELLTER, WILLIAM, 96 Louisiana Av., Brooklyn—Cook.....(DD)
SULLIVAN, PATRICK, 126 Madison St.(KA)
WABSHINAK, LOUIS, 852 E. 222th St.—Corp.....(DW)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

BLACKWELL, F. A., Olean—Mch.....(MA)
CARR, HERBERT W., Barker—Sgt.....(DD)
CLARK, THOMAS R., Port Henry.....(DW)
CROSS, LESSER, Rochester.....(WS)
DONAHUE, EDWARD, Perry—Corp.....(WS)
DURBANDRYZ, C., Niagara Falls.....(DW)
GOLDTHORPE, R. A., Buffalo.....(DA)
HAAS, JOHN, Grant City—Sgt.....(DD)
HARDING, ARCHIBALD, Yonkers—Sgt.(WS)
HOURT, ELMER T., Buffalo—Corp.....(DW)
JOHNSON, A. B., Cooperstown—Corp.(WS)
LATHROP, JOHN R., Yonkers—Lt.....(KA)
LEVINE, ABRAHAM, Glen Cove.....(WU)
MARKHAM, H. G., Herkimer—Corp.....(WS)
RASZEWSKI, A., Niagara Falls—Corp.(WS)
RATIGAN, FRANK L., Buffalo.....(WS)
STRACK, W. E., Schenectady—Sgt.....(WS)
WEIR, ROBERT A., Canaan—Corp.....(WS)
WILLIAMS, HENRY, Utica.....(WS)

ALABAMA.

LEWIS, JOSEPH, Enelie.....(KA)
THAMES, RILEY H., Andalusia.....(KA)
TILLEY, JAMES, Holman.....(DW)

ARKANSAS.

ALEXANDER, T. L., Walnut Ridge...(DW)
MANS, HENRY C., Pindall.....(DW)
RAMAGE, CLYDE L., Nashville—Corp.(DD)
WILBURN, JAMES, Zinc.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

BONHAM, ALBERT L., Taft.....(KA)
FOSTER, MORTEN E., Dunlap.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

ARMADORI, Stefano, Bristol—Corp....(WS)
FRAHER, EDWARD P., New Haven..(MA)
KARZOMAROYK, MARION, Ansonia—Corp.....(KA)
MIKENEZONIS, S., Bridgeport.....(KA)
SHANER, J. J., Torrington—Corp.....(KA)
SULLIVAN, M. L., Stamford.....(DW)
WALDO, KENNETH, Willimantic.....(WU)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HARRISON, E. C., Washington—Lt....(KA)

GEORGIA.

HUGHES, HENRY, Columbus.....(DA)

IDAHO.

ALCOTT, JAMES C., Kamish—Sgt....(DA)
BROXON, DONALD R., Boise—Lt....(DA)
EAMES, GLENN W., Moscan.....(KA)

ILLINOIS.

BASTL, TONY, Chicago.....(DW)
LYONS, EDWARDS, Maywood.....(DW)
NELSON, T. V., Chicago—Lt.....(DW)
SUTHERLAND, H. H., McNabb—Lt.:(DD)

INDIANA.

CASSADY, C., Elkhart.....(DW)
CATON, GUY L., Goshen.....(DW)
FERLDER, J. G., Columbia City.....(DW)
HEISS, HENRY N., Brookville—Corp..(KA)
RABER, GEORGE F., Wadesville.....(DW)
WOOD, WALTER, Terre Haute.....(KA)

IOWA.

CRANE, WILLIAM L., Montrose—Sgt.(DW)
HAASE, GARBRAND H., Carroll.....(KA)
KINKEAD, C. W., Ripper—Corp.....(DW)
KLUMENBURG, JOHN F., Ashton.....(DW)
PETERSON, MARVIN E., Grove.....(KA)
ROSDERER, A. E., Burlington.....(DW)
SNIDER, LOUIS J., Alden.....(DW)
TODLOCK, ROBERT W., Mediopolis..(DW)
WENIEKE, L. E., Burlington—Corp..(KA)

KANSAS.

CEAR, LESTER W., Junction City....(DA)
MERRILL, STARR S., Fredonia—Corp.(DA)
SNELL, CLYDE R., Junction City.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

ALLEN, GEORGE B., Bardstown.....(DA)
BROWN, DAVID N., Crown.....(DW)
DAVIDSON, ALEX, Boat—Lt.....(KA)
LEONARD, J., Belleview—Corp.....(KA)
MINK, ORVILLE L., Ottawa.....(DW)
SMITH, ROY, Princeton.....(DA)
STOVALL, SHELBY T., Graham.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

LANDRY, FRANK, Port Barres.....(DW)
MELTON, ALLEN L., Coushatta—Lt.(DD)
TUPRO, GEORGE, New Iberia.....(DW)

MAINE.

BURRILL, C. E., Lincoln Centre.....(DA)
FLAHERTY, JOHN J., Bath.....(DA)
KIRK, G. E., Bar Harbor—Capt.....(DD)
MURAD, JOHN S., Portland.....(KA)
WARE, HENRY E., Gardiner.....(DW)

MARYLAND.

FARMER, P. B., Mardela Springs...(DA)
SEWARD, ELLIOTT B., Baltimore..(KA)
WARNS, ADOLFF, Baltimore.....(DW)
WOLF, D. L., Baltimore—Corp.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BRITTAIN, W. S., Dorchester—Sgt.Maj.(DD)
DEGROOT, W. G., Medford.....(DW)
EVERETT, E. W., Marshfield Hills—Lt.....(DW)
FLAHERTY, M. F., Milton.....(DW)
LA FORGE, A. A., Huntington.....(DW)
LAWRENCE, C. M., Jamaica Plain—Corp.....(DA)
LE CLAIR, JOSEPH, Lawrence.....(DA)
MEDEIROS, J. P., New Bedford.....(KA)
MOSHELIO, S., Charlestown.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

CASE, GROVER L., Saginaw.....(DA)
STANLEY, JOHN T., Whittemore.....(DW)
GUTOWSKY, W. F., Detroit.....(DW)
SULLIVAN, LEO, Mount Clemens....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

GROSFRENZ, WILLIAM E., Wells....(KA)
JOHNSON, CONRAD O., Duluth—Lt.(KA)
NUTTER, G. L., Minneapolis—Mastr. Eng.....(KA)
STROM, WALTER A., Stillwater.....(DW)
WHITESIDE, LYDIA V., Duluth—Nurse.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

McCLARY, JOHN D., Milan.....(DW)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CALDERARA, CARLO J., Milford....(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

ANGELO, MALONA, Newark.....(DW)
BAKER, HOBART AMARY HARE, Princeton—Capt.....(DF)
BALL, WILLIAM H., Newark.....(KA)
CROOKS, JAMES, Newark.....(DW)
CUOCO, FRANK A., Garfield—Corp...(KA)
GOODWIN, FRED, Newark.....(DW)
HARVEY, GEORGE E., Florham Park—Corp.....(WS)
MARCELLETTO, V., West New York.(DW)
STRONG, KRINE, Paterson—Corp.....(WS)
ZIEGLER, HARRY, Jersey City—Mus..(WS)

NORTH DAKOTA.

CAHAHAN, M. E., Minto.....(DW)
WITTMAYER, EDWIN, Linton.....(KA)

OHIO.

CIGANSKI, FRANK, Lorain.....(KA)
DAY, C. E., Bellaire.....(KA)
GRIEWACZ, S., Cleveland.....(KA)
KESSLER, E., Hyde Park—Sgt.....(DD)
McCANN, F. A., Jacksonville.....(DW)
PHILLIPS, F. C., Elyria.....(KA)
ROSENKRANZ, W. J., Dayton—Sgt...(DD)
STOCKUM, T. E., Cleves.....(KA)

OKLAHOMA.

BOCK, HARRY W., Pawnee—Sgt.....(DW)
MEYER, A. G., Alva—Corp.....(KA)

OREGON.

PENWICK, J. R., Sheaville.....(DW)
HENRY, R. L., Lafayette.....(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ADZEMA, Michael, Olyphant.....(KA)
ARNOLD, CHARLES, Reading.....(DW)
BRADICA, KARLO, Monessen.....(DW)
CONRAD, JOHN S., Lancaster.....(KA)
COOPER, WILLIAM, Uniontown—Sgt..(DA)
DUDA, Anthony, Nanticoke.....(DW)
DODSON, HARVEY, Altoona.....(DW)
DRUM, SHERMAN M., Depot Station..(DW)
DURRICK, THOMAS, Philadelphia....(KA)
GIBSON, JAMES M., Danville.....(DW)
GRABAVOLO, SAMUEL, Collison.....(DW)
JUDY, PAUL, Hummelstown.....(DW)
McELHANEY, WM. L., Hustontown...(DW)
REMODEY, ALFRED, West Liberty...(DW)
SLUCKAKI, ZIEGMONT, Pittsburgh...(DW)
SZAFRANIK, ALBERT, Miners Mills..(KA)

RHODE ISLAND.

HILDEBRAND, CHAS W., Providence—Corp.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUSTIN, JESSIE, Plum Branch.....(KA)
BAYLOR, DEAMS, Kingstree.....(DW)
GAINES, T. W., Greenwood—Capt.....(DW)
LEE, WM. F., Piedmont—Corp.....(KA)
WILLIAMSON, L. R., Greenville—Sgt.(DA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WESTLUND, CARL E., Mission Hill—Corp.....(KA)

TEXAS.

SAMUELL, C. A., Hempstead—Corp...(DD)
WELLS, LOUIS B., Ballinger—Corp...(DD)
WILCOX, G. E., Texarkana—Lt.....(DW)

UTAH.

SILVER, GEORGE M., Salt Lake City.(DA)

VERMONT.

BUXTON, V. C., Burlington—Corp....(KA)
LEFRANCOIS, R. J., Turland.....(KA)

VIRGINIA.

MILLS, JOE W., Toms Creek.....(DW)
OVERTON, THOMAS J., Scottsburg...(KA)
ROSE, BUDDIE, Dinwiddie.....(KA)

WASHINGTON.

BURKE, IVER, Corfu—Corp.....(DD)
GARFIELD, JOHN G., Seattle.....(KA)
GRONO, HARRY A., Spokane—Sgt....(KA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BLAKE, W. T., Benwood.....(KA)
MORGAN, F. H., New Martinsburg...(DW)
NOLTE, FRIEND J., Wheeling.....(DW)
PETTY, JOHN, Lone Cedar.....(DW)

WISCONSIN.

FREEMAN, G. H., Milwaukee.....(DA)
FLAHERTY, JOHN J., Pond du Lac—Corp..(KA)
GROSS, GUY R., Pond du Lac—Corp..(KA)
JACOBSEN, THEO. A., Fern—Corp....(KA)
MILLER, JOHN F., Antigo.....(DW)
WHEELOCK, CASPER, Oneida—Corp.(DD)

HOLLAND.

VAN DER HEEG, ALBERT YELRE, Groningen—Civilian.....(DD)

ITALY.

MARTINO, NICK, Tocco Cassuria, Province Chieti.....(DW)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

KENNEDY, JOHN T., Harbor Grace—Corp.....(KA)

NORWAY.

BERNER, NICOLAI, University Christiania—Master Eng.....(KA)
LARSON, SEVERIN A., Ensland....(DW)

SWEDEN.

ERICKSON, FRITZ, Lilla Byd, Holje..(DW)

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She has health magnetism

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What shall be done for her? This. Give her a thorough course in blood building. Fresh air, careful diet, absolute rest and quiet are demanded. And Pepto-Mangan will help to bring gratifying results in a reasonably short time.

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Pepto-Mangan is a tonic and blood reconstructive that really can be digested and assimilated without taxing the most delicate stomach. It aids nature to fill the blood with thousands of new, sturdy red cells, which carry and distribute oxygen to every cell and tissue. Since oxygen is life itself, it helps charge the whole system with keen health and vigor. Pepto-Mangan is exceedingly pleasant to taste. Endorsed and prescribed by the medical profession.

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Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name

WRIGLEY'S

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land—

MUSIC

Gatti to Give "Fiammetta."

"La Reine Fiammetta," which Mr. Gatti considers "one of the most interesting of modern French operas," will have its American premiere at the Metropolitan on Friday, Jan. 24. Miss Farrar will appear as Fiammetta, Mr. Lazaro as Danielo, Mr. Didur as the Prince Consort, and Mr. Rothier as Cardinal Sforza. There are more than twenty singing parts. The opera is from the play by Catulle Mendes and the music by Xaver Leroux.

"Gismonda's" World Premiere.

Henri Fevrier's "Gismonda," after Sardou's play, is being produced for the first time anywhere, under the personal direction of its composer, in Chicago tomorrow night. Mr. Campanini will conduct this opera, he announces, at the opening of his New York season at the Lexington on Monday, Jan. 27. Mary Garden has the title rôle, with a new tenor, Charles Fontaine, just from Paris, and others are Berat, Maguenat, Journet, and Huberdeau. Mr. Fevrier is also the composer of "Monna Vanna," which led the series last year at the Lexington.

Rachmaninoff with Orchestra.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, giant of the Russians, gave a sensational performance—not so much a performance, as an event—at his first reappearance with orchestra in a matinée of the Symphony Society yesterday, at Aeolian Hall. His pianoforte concerto No. 3, conceived in no academic mood, was thrilling as no other of its kind since the early triumphs of Tschaikovsky. Its soaring theme of agonized yearning, its second part of oddly held rhythms like interrupted heartbeats, its Scherzando finale with mocking recessional of muffled drums, set nerves a tingle and bowed some heads that of late refused to nod with the neo-Scythians. Mr. Damrosch led alertly from behind the piano, as if giving rein to a runaway, and the packed audience roar of ovation drowned the applauding hundred players of his band. The event was unprecedented, if not unforeseen. A record crowd all afternoon vainly besieged the outer doors.

Bodansky Leads Choral Fantasy.

Artur Bodansky conducted a rare performance of Beethoven's "Choral Fantasy" for orchestra, with opening cadenza and integral part for piano played by Olga Samaroff, and concluding verses in English translation by Natalia MacFarren, sung by Metropolitan choristers, at a concert of the Friends of Music yesterday afternoon in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom. The orchestra, also of opera men, began with a little symphony, often called "Overture in Italian Style," by Mozart, and an arrangement of "Life's Storm," by Schubert, originally a two-piano piece, orchestrated by Bodansky. Beethoven once played it in his own "Fantasy" at a concert of his works in Vienna, for the composer's benefit, 110 years ago. Record has been found of a performance in New York at the Liederkranz in 1887, and later ones by Gustav Mahler and by Sam Franko. The work was heard with interest yesterday.

Zimbalist Opens His Season.

Efrem Zimbalist, the Russian violinist, emerged from retirement to open his season in recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, where a large audience welcomed him. He was in superb form, trained to the hour, and gave dignity and beauty to the Goldmark concerto, not one of the greatest works nor heard at best with piano, yet gracious in every line of aria and allegretto as Zimbalist played it. Samuel Chotzinoff accompanied him also in Corelli's "La Folie," pieces by Couperin, Rameau, Beethoven, Sarasate, and a pair of arrangements by Auer. With Raoul Vidas playing with the Philharmonic in Brooklyn, violinists were few in New York as compared with seven the preceding Sunday. Yesterday was pianists' day.

Pianist at Opera Concert.

Rudolph Ganz, who had been among Rachmaninoff's enthusiastic hearers, was himself heard last night among the Metropolitan stars. The Swiss pianist played Tschaikovsky's pianoforte concerto with the opera orchestra and a group of solo pieces by Liszt. Frieda Hempel sang the "Casta Diva" from "Norma" and the "Theme and Variations" by Proch. Sophie Braslau gave contralto airs from "La Gioconda" and "Lucrezia Borgia," and songs by Worrell, Kramer, Wood and Vanderpool. Richard Hageman conducted the overture to "Merry Wives of Windsor" and the Suite, Op 42, by MacDowell.

McCormack Sings to Throng.

John McCormack sang songs of war and peace, as well, to a great throng at his second Hippodrome concert last evening, assisted for the first time in two years by his former Australian violinist, now Lieutenant Donald McBeath, a British flight commander. Edwin Schneider accompanied the tenor in a noble air from Handel's "Alcestis," as well as Irish folksongs, old McCormack favorites and new ones of Messager, Rachmaninoff, Harty, Sanderson, and Lieutenant Gitz Rice. Lieutenant McBeath played pieces by Wilhelmj, Wieniawski, Cheminade, and a "Spanish Dance," Granados-Kriesler.

King Hears Puccini Opera.

Cable messages from Rome received at the Metropolitan Opera House last night told of the successful first performance in Italy of the three new one-act operas by Puccini, which recently had their world premiere in New York. The Roman audience at the Costanzi on Saturday night called out the artists in "Il Tabarro" three times and the composer twice more. It was less cordial to "Suor Angelica," but warmly enthusiastic again at "Gianni Schicchi." The King and Queen were present, with the Duchess of Aosta and others of the royal family.

TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE.

Redfield Expected to Clear Up America's Policy at Dinner.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, will come from Washington to preside at a dinner to be given by the Council of Foreign Relations in the Hotel Astor tomorrow night. Accompanying him will be W. C. Huntington, Commercial Attaché at Petrograd; Pierce C. Williams, Commercial Attaché at Paris; W. S. Montayon, Commercial Attaché at Lima, Peru; B. S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards; Nelson C. Brown, Trade Commissioner, Lumber; J. W. Sanger, Trade Commissioner, Advertising, and Charles A. Rogers of the Advisory Industrial Committee.

Secretary Redfield and his associates are attending the dinner, it is said, to answer any questions as to the foreign trade policies of this country asked by business men and bankers who will be in attendance. It is to clear up uncertainties which have arisen in the minds of many as to the department's policy that the Secretary has been invited with his staff to the dinner.

Some of those who will be in attendance are Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co.; E. H. Outerbridge of the New York State Chamber of Commerce; Jules S. Bache, Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, and Oscar S. Straus.

800 Diners Greet Caruso.

The Society of Arts and Sciences gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Biltmore in honor of Enrico Caruso. Among other guests were Geraldine Farrar, Otto H. Kahn, Consul General Triconi, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Andreas de Segurola, Senator Salvatore Cotillo, Rubin Holdmark, W. J. Henderson, De Wolf Hopper, John B. Stanchfield, and Augustus Thomas, who was toastmaster. Each of the guests spoke in praise of the work of Mr. Caruso for the Allies and several nominated him "the greatest singer of his time." There were 800 members of the society present.

Governor to Attend Dinner Here.

Eight hundred men and women active in New York's political life will give a joint dinner at the Hotel Majestic next Saturday evening to former Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney of General Sessions, and to Mrs. Harry Hastings, the suffrage leader in the Fifteenth Assembly District. Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, and Police Commissioner Enright will attend.

THE SCREEN

There is a good melodrama at the Rivoli this week. It is "The Silver King," a Paramount-Artcraft Special. With Sir Henry Arthur Jones's old play done into a scenario by Burns Mantle and a competent cast as material, Director George Irving has produced a motion picture of sure entertainment. It comes about as near being pure screen drama as anything shown here recently. Although Mr. Irving has permitted superfluous subtitles to be stuck in his play, the fact that his pictures make them superfluous shows his ability to make pictures tell a story—if he would only let them do it alone—as they must in an artistic photoplay.

The story of "The Silver King," which is about a careless young Englishman, several villains who get him into trouble and out again, the English Derby, a murder, and other things, holds together with better continuity than most of its kind. William Faversham has the leading rôle, and deserves by his pantomimic ability rather than by his name. True, he goes through the senseless motions of talking when he could be more expressive by gesture, but he commits this sin against screen acting only occasionally, and throughout the greater part of his performance he eloquently impersonates the young Englishman in all of his manners and moods. Apparently he is one of the comparatively few stage actors who have distinct talent for the screen.

His support is excellent. Those listed on the program are Barbara Castleton, Nadia Gray, Lawrence Johnson, John Sutherland, and Warburton Gamble. One or two others not named are just as good.

The Rivoli also has "A Prisma Colorvisit to Catalina," which shows gorgeous undersea life, and an interesting Pictorial.

It is a pity that "Day Dreams," in which Madge Kennedy appears at the Strand, was not produced by some one with a poetic touch. The story is about a young girl who has read of "The White Knight" and dreams that some day he will come to the rural cove in which she lives and take her away to his palace. The practical proposal of a wealthy but unimaginative maker of concrete does not interest her. It is only when a young writer comes across the water as the White Knight might have come, and shows a sympathetic understanding of her dream, that she is won.

This story seems especially adapted to the screen. The camera can catch its poetry and charm in scenes impossible on the stage; the young girl's dream can be pictured in all of its richness and romance, and the entrance of the human embodiment of the White Knight can be subtly worked into the dream fabric so as to make it a harmonious part of the poem. But none of this is done. In one place the rejected suitor is described as "a master-of-fact concrete man," and it would seem as if he had staged the production.

The romantic and realistic are brought together with so many clashes, cheap subtitles are so often used where scenes are necessary to express poetic fancies, the sentimental heroine is so frequently made simply silly, that all illusion is destroyed.

Miss Kennedy and the others in the cast do as well as they can under the circumstances.

James Montgomery Flagg has an amusing comedy, "One Every Minute," on the Strand bill, and "Montana Mountain Adventures," one of Major Jack Allen's scenics, shows hunting scenes that many will find of interest. The musical program includes the "Miserere" scene from "Il Trovatore," in silhouette, with Adela Bartlett and Ralph Errolle singing the parts.

The Rialto program includes "Out of the Shadow," in which Pauline Frederick, Wyndham Standing, and Ronald Byram appear to advantage under the direction of Emile Chautard; "The Woods of Paris," released by the Educational Films Corporation, under which title are shown some fascinating scenes in color of Dutch children, as well as views around the French capital, and "A Photoplay Magazine Little Journey in Filmland," which shows stars of the screen at work and off duty.

Allen Holubar's "The Heart of Humanity" continues in its fourth week at the Broadway.

The first of Burton Holmes's series of Travelogues, "With the Yanks in England," was the attraction at Carnegie Hall last night and will be repeated there this afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock.

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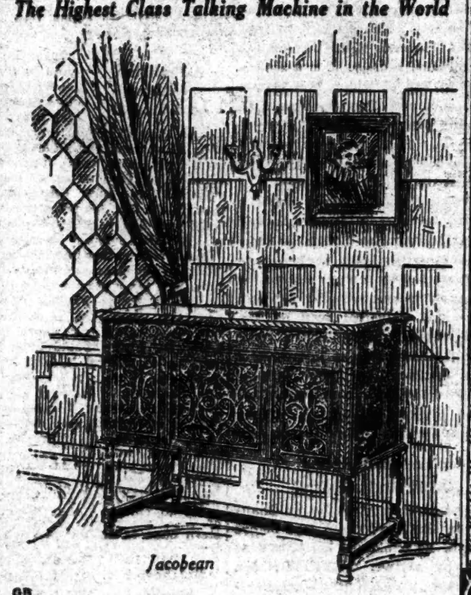

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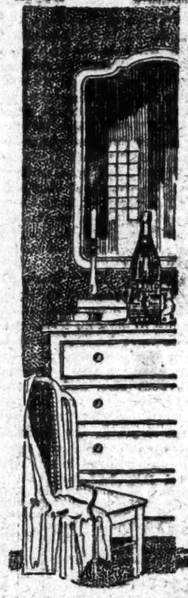

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Thurs. at 8, "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica" and "Gianni Schicchi." Farrar, Mucio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto, Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Pagliacci. Fornelli, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier, Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Cavalleria & Le Gomere. Hempel, Braslau; Scotti, Chalmers, Segurola, Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8, Specially Performance of Les Prophete. Mucio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Schlegal, Mardones, Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8, Cav. Rusticana. Music, Perini; Crimi, Montesanto, Cond., Moranzoni. Gen. d'Oc. Garrison, Sundelius, Braslau; Diaz, Didur, Gallo, Bolm, Cond., Monteux.
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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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"A CONTRACT WITH CRIME."

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S proposal that the Russian Bolsheviki be invited to send peace delegates to Paris on the same footing of recognition that is accorded to the Kolchak, Denikine, and Tchaikovsky governmental organizations is an adventure in diplomatic darkness and unreason of which the motives cannot too soon be explained to an amazed world. It is not merely amazing, it is inexplicable, dumfounding. If the delegates of proletariat tyranny and assassination are to be admitted, why exclude the representatives of dethroned autocracy? Let the Hohenzollern, the Hapsburg, all the kings in exile, be asked to plead their causes at Paris, to the end that the hymns of divine right and the devil's litany of class hatred may together swell the lofty chorus of reconciliation. WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN and TROTZKY and LIEBKNECHT are brothers in principle and in deed. They would establish and maintain the rule by force of the few over the many. How could the representatives of democratic nations extend the right hand of fellowship to one and withhold it from the other?

What secret aims of British policy this welcoming of the red-handed enemies of human society may conceal we cannot even conjecture. But we know that it bespeaks a willingness to abandon Russia altogether, to give over to anarchy and destruction her millions of people. There was hope that in the natural order and progress of their blind misrule the Bolsheviki would destroy themselves; there was some ground for the hope, even though they have been cruelly betrayed by the Allies, that the more stable and sober-minded elements of her population might restore peace and order in Russia. But this overture of the British Prime Minister must give direct and powerful encouragement not only to the madmen who are cutting the throats of their fellow-Russians, robbing their neighbors, plundering banks, destroying all industries, and killing American and allied soldiers, but to their sympathizers and abettors all over the world, many of them in this country.

This astounding reversal of allied policy comes at the worst possible moment. The Bolshevist rabble in Berlin, regarded as dangerous in the beginning of their revolt, as was shown by the gingerly way in which they were treated by the Ebert Government, are losing their fight, overcome by a display of greater force and by the evidence that the mass of the German people have no sympathy with them. There has been a threatening Bolshevist uprising in Buenos Aires, the red flag was displayed in the streets, a general strike was ordered, many persons were killed. General DELLEPAINE has used the firm hand, and order will be restored. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE himself has secured a new lease of power from an electorate that rejected conspicuous candidates suspected of too much tenderness for the Bolshevist form of "democracy." Then why in the world choose this particular time for making what Foreign Minister PICHON justly denounces as a "contract with crime"?

This is a return to old and shameful maxims of British policy, to the days when British Ministries, British money, and British arms kept the Turk alive and on his feet, maintained him as a power to threaten the peace of Europe and shock the moral sensibilities of the world by the atrocities of his rule over races kept in bondage to him. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, it appears, would make a fresh league with death, another covenant with assassins. Even Lord SALISBURY, although he was one of those who brought back "peace with honor" from Berlin, lived to perceive the immorality of British dealings in behalf of Turkey.

What is the meaning of this altogether unexpected exhibition of fondness for enemies of the human race? Who in the British Cabinet originated or sanctioned it? The new Ministry was in process of formation at the time the overture was made. Who in that body of Conservatives is its sponsor, what does it mean? STEPHEN PICHON, honor be to his name, has made answer for France. She will entertain no envoys from "the bloody" and disorderly tyranny of the Bol-"sheviki." That must be the answer of every democracy. The Allied Powers and the United States can make no dealings with the thugs Potsdam hired and paid to stab them in the back.

ILLUSIONS IN HUNGARY.

Count MICHAEL KAROLYI, who appears to be the Government of Hungary for the time being, has talked to an American correspondent about war and peace. In peace as in war he is more able and willing to recognize things as they are than most of the other statesmen of the Central Powers, but he still cherishes some strange views. He admits that Hungary has lost the war, has been beaten—none of the revolting talk of a peace between equals which we have heard in Bulgaria, in Turkey, and till lately in Germany—and that her whole hope now lies in the honest application of the Fourteen Points. But "Hungary must be a geographical unit," whatever that means, and he protests violently against what he regards as aggression by Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, and Serbs on Hungarian territory, but which, was in point of fact merely the spontaneous rising of subject populations as soon as Hungarian garrisons were rendered impotent, in order to break away from Hungary and join their own people.

The Fourteen Points, as amended, include adequate promise of the freedom of the peoples whom the Magyars so ruthlessly oppressed. When KAROLYI talks of his geographical unit he perhaps means, for instance, that the million or so of Magyars in the bend of the Carpathians ought to be attached to the rest of Hungary; but in doing this he would have to bring back into the Magyar fold some two million Rumanians. Are we going to give more consideration to a million of our enemies than to twice that number of our friends? KAROLYI is a relatively innocuous person as Magyar statesmen go, but the Magyar propaganda is still alive, and will try to save as much out of the fire as possible.

KAROLYI repeats what he often said during the war, that Berlin dragged Hungary into it. To a certain extent this is true, but it is also true that Hungary was dragged in with great willingness because the political and economic interest of the ruling nobility coincided with that of Berlin. KAROLYI'S principal claim to confidence is his apparently honest desire for very considerable internal reforms, which will, if carried out, put Hungary in such a position that she can honestly co-operate with her neighbors. But the neighbors must first be freed from danger of her domination, which has been as tyrannical as any other seen in our day.

THE MISSING CYCLOPS.

It is now more than ten months since the naval collier Cyclops, 19,000 tons, with a complement of 295 men, sailed from Barbados, and was never seen again. When time passed and nothing was heard of her, the Navy Department ordered a search in the West Indies, on the Spanish Main, and along the coast of northern South America. Cruisers and destroyers looked into every nook and cranny of the islands, and scanned every known reef. If driven ashore, she should have been seen, for the Cyclops, with her eight steel derricks, making her appear at a distance like a composite of several battleships, was singularly conspicuous. The West Indies yielded no sign. As the months went by the huge collier was counted among the "missing ships" and given up for lost. Torpedoed "without a trace" was the common conjecture.

In the National Marine for January GEORGE NOBLE speculates about the fate of the Cyclops. If she was burst asunder by an internal explosion and foundered, wreckage and floating bodies should have furnished a clue. Nothing was found by the fleet of searchers. Was she captured by an enemy raider and taken to a German port? There was not enough coal on board for the passage of the Atlantic. And would the enemy have foregone the triumph of boasting his success? The Cyclops had a wireless system. No call was picked up, and ships were about on all sides. The theory that fumes from manganese in her hold asphyxiated the crew has been rejected, for measures had been taken to eliminate that danger. What, then, could have happened to her? Naval officers are inclined to believe that the Cyclops went down with all on board in a hurricane. Pointing out that she "carried a remarkably high and heavy superstructure," Mr. NOBLE says:

> In case of a heavy list to port or starboard, perhaps to the extent of forty-five degrees, the Cyclops, burdened with her derricks, was perhaps unable to swing back to equilibrium, crashed over to one side, and quickly settled.

This will not convince those who have in mind the havoc wrought by the enemy's submarines. On a night of half lights a torpedo could hardly miss her towering hull. Rent at the water line, the Cyclops would sink quickly. But even then the disappearing ship would have left wreckage adrift on the face of the deep. No less than twenty-four steamships are among the "missing ships" of the war period. Mystery still shrouds two vanished French barks, an American bark, and two Boston square-riggers. Did the enemy destroy all of them, and with them every man of their crews? It is more than unlikely, for the elemental sea draws down many a ship when not a shot the world over is being fired in anger. They strike uncharted reefs, and if boats are lowered the boats are engulfed. Derelicts awash rend their fabrics. They founder in tempests which they cannot weather, such storms as CONRAD'S Narcissus almost succumbed to. JOHN MASEFIELD'S "salt green tossing sea" can be very cruel when it goes mad. It is easy enough to attribute the effacement of the Cyclops to a treacherous torpedo, but the list of "missing ships," a prey to wind and wave, is now so long that no one would care to count them.

THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S Cabinet is much the old one, with some shiftings and additions. Mr. BONAR LAW, who has been doing at least three men's work in three prime capacities, takes the decorative post of Lord Privy Seal and retains the highly arduous one of leader of the House. He is succeeded as Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, who held that office with distinction from 1903 to 1906.

Mr. LAW, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. BALFOUR, Mr. WALTER LONG, Lord MILNER, Lord CURZON, these are familiar Conservative figures. In this as in the preceding Cabinet most of the greatest posts are held by Conservatives. There seems to be some surprise at this. Mr. GEORGE'S program includes land distribution to soldiers, housing, transportation reform, an extensive, if as yet vague, policy of reconstruction. Will the Conservatives support these radical measures?

Why not? The preceding Coalition Cabinet had a Conservative majority. In the War Cabinet Mr. GEORGE was the only Liberal. The Conservatives had the largest representation in the House. A sweeping extension of the franchise, educational and agricultural reforms, price-fixing, and what not—more radical legislation than was ever put on the statute book in the same time—were enacted under the Coalition. Some of the Conservatives like to point to the Franchise act of 1867. They say that this and the Combinations act of 1875 started labor and democracy on their upward course. At any rate, party names are nothing, and perhaps Americans have always been a little too tender to that of "Liberal."

A MODEL HOSPITAL.

The opening this week of the Carson C. Peck Memorial Hospital in Brooklyn, on the high ground at the junction of Albany Avenue and Crown Street, adds materially to Brooklyn's reputation for humane and helpful interests. The need of hospitals throughout the country is great enough, and is, of course, especially great in crowded centres of population; but the quality of hospital service is still more important, and the new Brooklyn building, well placed, overlooking the city, with a glimpse of distant water, is a fine product of intelligence and skill in adapting every detail to giving the patient the best chance for recovery and minimizing his discomfort during illness.

This new hospital represents a comforting tendency in the modern treatment of the sick, a swinging toward consideration of their personal needs and wishes without sacrificing any of the authority of knowledge and trained judgment. No patient who has lived in hospitals of an only too familiar old-fashioned type can hear of a place in which he can have not only the technical services he may require, but freedom from noise, prompt attendance, hot meals, fresh pure air and sunlight, beauty of view, the pleasure of good color and well-designed furnishings in his room, and, what to many will be the last word in comfort, the privacy of a cubicle inclosure if a private room is beyond his means, without feeling that this latest development of the hospital idea justifies its related word, hospitality.

RUSSIA IN THE SENATE.

Senator HITCHCOCK sufficiently explained to the Senate why we had sent troops to Russia, but he was not so fortunate in explaining why we had sent so few. He said that the Administration had been criticised first for not yielding to the desire of Britain and France that a large force of troops be sent there, and then for sending any at all; and this, he said, illustrated "the embarrassment that con-"fronted President WILSON in decid-"ing what policy to adopt." Surely this does not properly represent the Administration. Confronted by two opposite criticisms, the President cannot have decided to compromise by trying to please both by sending troops, but not troops enough. This is what Mr. HITCHCOCK implies, and he cannot be correct. The only question before the President was what would be right and necessary, not what would please two irreconcilable sets of critics.

Mr. HITCHCOCK informs the country that we are in Russia in accordance with Marshal FOCH'S plans. "He in-"sists, I understand, on maintaining "the status that is there; in fact, he "is anxious to have more done." If the Marshal is "anxious to have more done," it is for military reasons. It cannot be, despite what Mr. HITCHCOCK hints, that political reasons, a desire to please everybody, to carry water on both shoulders, can weigh against the Generalissimo's judgment of military needs.

Senator KING of Utah described the work of the troops on the Murman coast as a defensive campaign. "Does that mean," asked Senator THOMAS of Colorado, "that the Czechoslovaks will be abandoned to their fate?" "I am afraid," replied Senator KING, "that is the situation, although I "would not want to go that far." He was not speaking of military cowardice, but of political cowardice. Surely the Allies do not want to incur the reproach that would be theirs if their gallant defenders were thus abandoned.

Senator BORAH'S contribution to the discussion was unworthy of him. He expressed his belief that the Bolsheviki are supported by the people, and that "the Russian people have the same "right to establish a socialistic State "as we have to establish a republic." The nature of Mr. BORAH'S constituency does not excuse such an argument as this. It is not because the Bolsheviki have established a socialistic State that the world is afraid of them; it is because they have established a rule of anarchy and massacre at home and intend ultimately to make war on every Government in the world; it is because they are enemies of society. The attempt to represent the Allies as strangling an innocent republic because it is a socialistic one is one of which Mr. BORAH must be ashamed, since he knows as well as any one what the real state of the case is. Shall we wait for the Bolsheviki to conquer Europe and then carry their despotism elsewhere?

Mr. BORAH certainly knows that the life of no Socialist in Russia is safe if he antagonizes the Bolsheviki, and that the other Socialist parties have been suppressed by terror, and yet he unblushingly talks about the clique of anarchy and universal war as "a socialistic State." Mr. BORAH must pay the penalty of being known as a man of intellect; the same excuses cannot be made for him that are made for men of less intelligence, among whom are certain United States Senators.

HERTLING'S STORY.

In the interview given by ex-Chancellor VON HERTLING three days before his death, he explained his hatred of Prussia by saying: "Evidently one "reasons very differently when deaf-"ened by the clamors of victory, and "every one believed in victory." It is a proof of the foolishness of those who expected that by cutting the war short and treating with Germany on even terms they could not only obtain good terms, but even encourage a German revolution. Victorious nations do not have revolutions. As for Prussia, her leadership was all right as long as she gave victory; the other Germans, as HERTLING interprets them, turned on her only in the moment of defeat.

All Germany was convinced in July, he says, that the Allies would send in peace proposals by Sept. 1. "Cer-"tainly our situation was most dan-"gerous, in the sense that we had "played our last card. But what did "that matter, since we were sure we "were winning?" He was Chancellor then, and we cannot doubt his description of the German state of mind at the high tide of German success. Victory would have solidified the militarist rule and insured peace terms that would have stripped the Allies to their bones.

This certainty, says HERTLING, was increased by the information the Germans got, especially from France. They believed that there was going on among the Allies a "process of de-"moralization, about which well-"meaning agents furnished daily fan-"tastic reports." The German Secret Service again. Adept as it is in slimy methods, it is, and always has been, a total failure in giving its Government information about the condition of enemy countries. In 1914 it told its Government that England could not enter the war because it was crumbling, and that France would be easy to whip because it was degenerate. No other Secret Service would be guilty of such errors. It is characteristic of the German mind that it sees what it wishes to see. The German is an optimist in that respect.

On July 15, when the Germans resumed their offensive, "we expected "grave events in Paris for the end of "July." The offensive was to help them along. Three days later, "on "the 18th, even the most optimistic "among us understood that all was "lost. The history of the world was "played out in three days." They based their last play on the "fantastic reports of well-meaning agents."

The ex-Crown Prince, in an interview published in The World yesterday, gives some further details. He says that before the Rheims offensive in July he reported to Great Headquarters that there were forty American divisions in France, having received this information from his intelligence officers. Great Headquarters replied: "Nonsense. Impossible. "There are only fourteen American "divisions in France, and five of "those are no good and can't fight." Did ever a nation go galloping to its downfall in such a farcical manner?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Neuroses of War Explained.

Few more valuable and suggestive contributions to war psychology have been made than is a report recently presented to the British Medical Committee by Dr. W. H. R. RIVERS, late of the Craiglockhart War Hospital, Edinburgh, and now reprinted with the approval of the British and American military authorities. The report deals with the neuroses of soldiers that are grouped under the familiar, but most inaccurate, name of "shell shock."

To explain these affections Dr. RIVERS presents and strongly supports the theory that underlying them all is a conflict between the instinct of self-preservation, so deeply implanted in every human being, and the duty or obligation, in military life almost or quite as strong, to repress all manifestations of fear. The resultant neuroses he divides into three types.

The first includes those in which the disorder takes a definite physical form, such as paralysis, mutism, contracture, or one or another failure of sense perception. These are identical with the symptoms producible by means of hypnotism, and they are those more often shown by the private soldier than by the officer, because the training of the former, more than that of the latter, makes him easily affected by suggestive influences, and he is more easily and longer content with a simple solution of the conflict between fear and duty.

The neuroses of the officer tend to show themselves in lack of physical and mental energy, and disorders of sleep and the circulatory and digestive systems, on the one hand, and in depression, restlessness, and irritability, on the other. These are the familiar consequences of anxiety, and the officer's fear is less that of failing to be brave than that of inability to carry the burden of his responsibilities with respect to his men, his regiment, and his division.

Neuroses of the third sort are definitely psychical and do not differ from those of civil life except that they are less severe and fixed.

A Freudian Without Admitting It.

There is much more to the Rivers report than a mere classification of the war neuroses. Its author goes thoroughly into the conditions of training camp and active service that develop there, and he makes valuable suggestions as to methods of prevention and cure. Curiously enough, though, the theories formulated, to anybody who has read the Freudian psychology, are obviously Freudian, yet Dr. RIVERS writes rather disparagingly of the Austrian physician and dwells on the refusal of a large part of the medical profession to accept FREUD'S view of the neuroses. That, too, is a phenomenon made familiar by the history of science, and—well, FREUD would have no difficulty in explaining it, and Dr. RIVERS could do it, too, if he undertook the amusing task. It is only another case of "conflict" and "repression."

He is more profitably employed, perhaps, when he explains the soldier's traditional tendency to be profane. Oaths have their use in war, and "our army in Flanders" set a standard which all armies since have emulated, not in wickedness, but in the necessary relief to emotions that were deprived of other forms of expression by the stern bans of military service.

Bolshevist Friends of Peace.

There is nothing at all surprising in the news that the German Bolshevists profess a bitter hatred of bloodshed, and with great heat denounce the Ebert Government for its use of machine guns and cannon. The professions and denunciations are doubtless quite sincere, and, of course, the followers of Dr. LIEBKNECHT see nothing to excite a smile in their declaration that all responsibility for the slaughter going on in Berlin rests on the sanguinary and depraved folk who will not let the Bolsheviki do what they choose.

Of course, such logic seems wildly absurd, and therefore extremely funny, to people who do not reason that way, but it is a way differing in no particular or degree from what has been heard from innumerable Germans ever since the war began and all through its continuance. With entire seriousness we have been told by Germans who were as far as possible from being Bolsheviki that all blame for the slaughter and devastation of the four dreadful years should be put, not on Germany, but on the nations—Belgium, England, and last of all America—that insisted on, and persisted in, opposing the execution of Germany's righteous and benevolent plans for improving, elevating, and refining the world.

It was not Germany that "prolonged the war"; always she yearned for peace and would have given it for the asking—on terms pleasing to herself; terms that therefore should have been pleasing to everybody else. For reasons quite beyond her comprehension they were not pleasing to anybody else, and the prolongation of the war went on. So, too, when the Americans used sawed-off shotguns in the Argonne, the Germans were inexpressibly shocked. An unfamiliar weapon, unmentioned in any code of international law, had been used—against Germans! Naturally, they were horrified and protested vehemently. Poison gases, bayonets with barbs, the bombing of undefended towns, the slaughter of women and children, the bombing of cathedrals—they were different because deemed essential to German victory.

Encouraging Tenants to Revolt.

Not only has one of our courts upheld as valid the decree of our Sanitary Code that landlords must keep up a temperature of 68 degrees in the apartments they rent, it has also come near to upholding the right of a tenant, when that temperature is not maintained, in feeding the furnace himself and in knocking down and sitting on the landlord who tries to prevent the tenant from doing it.

The Special Sessions Justices did not say quite that, in the case of Altman vs. Dondif, last week, but they let both the landlord and the tenant go on parole, and evidently were inclined to view the two offenses as balancing each other.

Thus do the woes of the real estate owner pile up higher and higher. Once the only clear and definite right a tenant had in New York was to pay his rent, and if he failed therein he was shot at sunrise, or thrown down the elevator shaft, or forced to camp out in the park. (Just what the penalty was is now forgotten, so remote is that happy era.) But now all is changed, and upon landlords there is almost as much of compulsion to keep their contracts as there is on tenants! One might well ask, "Whither are we drifting?" for surely the rapids are below us.

A Passport Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's morning papers contain a dispatch to the Helsingfors Extrabladet that "no Russian can get a passport to leave the country (Russia) unless he signs a declaration that he will propagate Bolshevism." If an American citizen wants a passport nowadays he has to sign an oath of allegiance first, pay $2 down, and then—he does not receive a passport, but $1 returned.

Dr. WILLIAM FORGO.

New York, Jan. 6, 1919.

FIND LOFTY IDEALS IN ROOSEVELT'S LIFE

Pulpits of All Creeds Speak as One to Teach the Lesson of His Work for Righteousness.

TAKEN WHEN MOST NEEDED

A Chair of Americanism, to Bear His Name, Proposed for Every Higher Seat of Learning.

There was scarcely a church in all New York in which the pastor did not take occasion to pay tribute yesterday to Theodore Roosevelt, and to find in his life some spiritual lesson. In many churches there were special prayers for Colonel Roosevelt, and in others his favorite hymns were sung.

"We are mourning a great American whose sincerity of purpose and deep moral conviction made him not only an incalculable strength to our own land, but a force felt throughout the world," said the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning in Trinity Church. "The outstanding note of his life was his love of right and his fearless courage in upholding it. He never hesitated to take his open stand or flinched from saying what he believed needed to be said. He sometimes aroused strong and even fierce opposition, but in the end he was admired, loved and trusted even by most of those who disagreed with him.

"To our human eyes it seems as though he could not be spared, but his work was finished and it was done faithfully and well. May God give him peace and blessing in the other life where he now is, and may God give to many of our men and women the strong moral purpose, the deep love of country, and the fearless courage to uphold the right which he gave to Theodore Roosevelt."

In the Madison Avenue Baptist Church the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton preached on "Our Debt to the Dead—A Tribute to Theodore Roosevelt."

"Last week the country was thrilled with the news that the greatest American had passed," he said. "There swept over the nation a sense of irreparable loss. It seemed we could ill spare him, less now than ever before, now when his message and leadership are most needed. Roosevelt's courage faced terrible odds in the early days of his Presidency. It is significant that the very men with whom he was then engaged in a death grip are today the most hopeful in America. The danger now lies with the other extreme, the Bolshevist element. The next four years alien ideas and alien purposes that are among us will do something if we neglect to act in a manner not to be misunderstood. This is precisely where a Theodore Roosevelt is wanted."

"Theodore Roosevelt was one of America's very great men," said the Rev. Dr. W. Norman Guthrie in St. Mark's in the Bouwerie. "He was one of those very great men who was loved even by his enemies and loved even by men who fought with him and disagreed with him. Just as God loved David even though David sometimes was a scamp, for even the sins of the world's elect may be lovable, which does not mean that these are ordinary sins, so it was."

Rabbi Samuel Schuman in Temple Beth El preached on Roosevelt, saying:

"We carry into the sanctuary the national sorrow in which we share, and we are privileged in the words of the Jewish sage of old to praise famous men and to give honor to him who was the honor of his generation and who was in great measure the glory of his time. He was a wonderful personality and his exceptional mental and spiritual many-sidedness appealed to the imagination and won all hearts. There was not the least taint of prejudice, racial or creedal, in his makeup. It is not improper, though we speak as Americans, to note the fact that he was always a conspicuous friend of Americans of Jewish faith, and he seized every opportunity to voice the absolute equality of citizens of Jewish racial origin or religious faith, proclaiming them an integral part of the American people. He did this once most emphatically in his simple and direct way by saying that he saw no reason why if the man had the ability a Jew could not become President of the United States, even as a Protestant or Catholic might be elected by his fellow-citizens.

"His humor was once most impressively illustrated in a matter that came home to us Jews. A notorious anti-Semite agitator had come to these shores from Germany. He wished to deliver an address in a public hall in this city. Roosevelt, despising the man, wished to give him a lesson in free speech in America and in protection of law. He was allowed to speak; he was given a bodyguard of police to look out for him, and every man of the bodyguard was a Jew inclined to think that our beloved 'Teddy' even punctured the hide of this hidebound anti-Semite. I think he left this country a wiser if not a better man."

The establishment of Americanism in each higher institution of learning was proposed by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young in the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn last evening as a most fitting type of memorial. "Roosevelt is Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln brought up to date," the pastor said. "He is the epitome of what this nation stands for. He is forever fascinating. There was never a simpler, kindlier, more natural, more companionable man, none who could make a better teacher of a boys' bible class or a better President of the greatest republic."

W. H. Van Benschoten spoke in St. James Methodist Episcopal Church last night on "Roosevelt as His Lawyer Knew Him." Mr. Van Benschoten said even Colonel Roosevelt's great public characteristics were not so marvelous as the personality he showed to those in his confidence. He gave all questions careful and thorough consideration, he added, and deferred to advisers who knew a subject better than he after there had been an interchange of views. When Colonel Roosevelt was attending the libel suit of William Barnes against him at Syracuse, Mr. Van Benschoten said, he received news of the sinking of the Lusitania and insisted on denouncing that outrage, though he was warned that several men on the jury were of German extraction.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, there was a memorial meeting at which addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and Frederick M. Davenport. The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the pastor, spoke of Colonel Roosevelt at a memorial service in the Central Congregational Church last evening and also at a meeting at the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon.

At the Congregational Church of the Evangel, Bedford Avenue and Hawthorne Street, United States Judge Thomas Ives Chatfield of Brooklyn and Congressman Frederick W. Rowe of that borough were the speakers. A Roosevelt memorial service was held in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, in the morning, where in the evening a bronze honor roll bearing the names of 148 young men of the church who served in the war was unveiled. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, who conducted services at the grave of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in France, delivered an address at the unveiling.

Colonel Roosevelt's fellow-townsmen in Oyster Bay again found opportunity to show their love for him yesterday, churches of all denominations holding services in his memory. At Christ Episcopal Church, where the funeral services were held, the Rev. Dr. George E. Talmage said:

"May I say in this family circle that the thing that impressed me most last Wednesday was not that the world was represented at the funeral, as indeed it was, nor the strong faces of the intellectual giants who came to pay their tribute, but the tears in their eyes. This bore testimony to what we already knew but did not know that we knew until we had felt our loss. If we had taken the trouble to analyze our feelings we would have realized that what held us to him most was that we knew him for a man, a generous, everyday, sincere Christian man."

Father Charles Canivan paid tribute to him at each mass at St. Dominick's, where Colonel Roosevelt frequently visited, and the Rev. Dr. H. S. Dunning talked lovingly of him in the Presbyterian Church. Several thousand persons visited the grave during the day, many of them in uniform.

Tribute from General Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in his address at a Theodore Roosevelt memorial service in the Old North Church here today, told a gathering that packed the edifice that the statesmen of Europe, as well as the soldiers in the ranks at the front, were anxious to learn the views of Theodore Roosevelt on the war, according to his experience and observation.

"I went along the lines in France from end to end for months," said General Wood, "and twenty men asked me to give them Roosevelt's views, to one who asked the views of all other men combined in this country or in Europe.

"I met President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau, and Marshal Joffre, together with a large number of other distinguished French leaders, and almost their first questions were concerning Theodore Roosevelt. All of them paid tribute to his influence in bringing America into the war."

General Wood, in a brief interview, declined to discuss the mention of his name, among others, at the Chicago meeting last week, on the matter of his being a Presidential possibility.

At the church General Wood spoke with marked emotion, confessing afterward it was hard for him to talk. In his address he said:

"We have lost a real man; a leader at a time when he can ill be spared. But though his voice is silent, his inspiration will live with us forever."

Services in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt were held today in the churches of Washington, ministers, priests and rabbis paying tribute to the memory of the former President. Services were also held by the Young Men's Christian Association at Liberty Hut, where several members of Congress spoke. Bishop Harding of the District of Columbia Diocese conducted the services at the Episcopal Cathedral of St. Albans, the cornerstone of which was laid by Mr. Roosevelt when he was President.

ALIVE TO TROOPS' COMFORT.

Col. Roosevelt Planned for Their Welfare on His Sick Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 12.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt planned for the comfort of the American soldiers in France and at home while he was on his sick bed. It was announced today that at the time Colonel Roosevelt allowed episodes from his writings to be filmed by Frederick L. Collins of the McClure Films, Inc., he stipulated in his contract that "all profits accruing to me personally during the period of the war shall be given by me to the Red Cross and possibly other war organizations."

"After the armistice was signed, the Colonel wrote Mr. Collins and asked that the wording "during the war" be changed to read "until all of the men are returned to their homes from the war." The Colonel explained that he knew that the soldiers would need entertainment more than before because of the tedious days of peace making. Although the change had been made the Colonel had not signed the new contract. His wishes will be carried out.

Want Yellowstone for Memorial.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—A movement to change the name of Yellowstone Park, America's greatest public pleasure ground and game reserve, to Roosevelt Park as a national memorial to Theodore Roosevelt was started today by Mayor Harry Davis and leading citizens of Cleveland.

Honor Roosevelt in Siberia.

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, Jan. 9.—Flags at the American, allied and Czechoslovak headquarters are flying from half-staff out of respect for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

CHURCHES ASK $10,000,000.

Protestant Denominations Plan Extensive After-War Campaign.

The International Emergency Committee of the Protestant churches announced yesterday the sums to be raised by eleven of the fourteen denominations which in a few weeks will start a co-operative national campaign for $10,000,000 to meet the after-war needs of the churches. Bishop Theodore Irving Reese, coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio, is Chairman of the committee, and George C. Tamblyn, with headquarters at 289 Fourth Avenue, is director of the campaign.

The amounts to be raised are: Methodist Episcopal, $2,000,000; Presbyterian, $1,750,000; Lutheran, $500,000; Baptist, $300,000; Protestant Episcopal, $250,000; Disciples of Christ, $125,000; Reformed Church in the United States, $110,000; Congregational, $100,000; Reformed Church in America, $70,000; Evangelical Synod, $33,000; United Evangelical, $10,000.

Announcement of the immediate inauguration of a nation-wide Victory Campaign "to insure spiritual democracy at home and for reconstruction abroad" was made last night by the Rev. Dr. Fred Smith Hagard, Director of the National Committee of Northern Baptist Laymen. F. W. Ayer, Chairman of the committee, said efforts would be directed largely to holding meetings at which victory teams would point out the need for work among returning soldiers and sailors, and particularly of rehabilitating Baptist churches in France.

RAINY DAY.

"Look out for the Rainy Day," I heard,
Yet took small heed, as any bird,
That frets not away his sunshine hour
With fear that tomorrow's skies may lower.
When my Rainy Day at last came along,
I had had a good time, and met it with song!

But you? I shall not advise you—nay!
You will look out for the Rainy Day?
Gather, and gather, with diligent hand;
Thriftily still add land to land;
Have an eye to your budget, scan each charge;
Pleasure with profit carefully weigh;
Owe nought to any—no friend in your debt—
And nowise enlarge beyond the marge
That your provident forefathers long ago set.

All this follow . . . but do not forget,
When wealth you amass, as well you may,
There was use for you in the Rainy Day
(Use—but you've lost it forevermore)
Past your belief—soft kinship with Grief,
And the facs of a Genius you never met,
And now cannot meet, had looked in at your door;
A guest had entered and shared your store,
With a grace that blessed your scanty sheaf—
Enough, henceforth, and something to spend,
Though silver or gold you could not pay. . . .

One at Assisi named a name,
When unto his cell the Genius came.
There are other names, but this, in chief—
Good Saint Poverty—man's best friend!
Pity when Prudence and Thrift so fend,
She will not tarry upon her way. . . .
For the rain of the Rainy Day revives—
Or would, if they risked it—certain dry lives.

It was well for me—this Rainy Day.
But you? How shall I dare to say?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

ASKS REPUBLICANS FOR NEW DRAFT LAW

Universal Training Association Calls on Hays to Espouse It as Party Measure.

SEES NEED OF NEW ARMY

Wants Class Trained at Once to Take Place of Men Now on Duty Overseas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Asserting that universal military training affords the only fair means of filling the ranks of the American Army of Occupation in Europe after the proclamation of peace, the National Association for Universal Military Training, of which General S. B. M. Young is President, has asked the Republican Party to take up the fight for establishment of the principle.

In a letter sent yesterday to Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in Chicago, Secretary Sheets of the organization says:

"If the Republican National Committee would make a declaration for this principle now, as was done by the Saratoga convention last Summer, and as was done by the League of Republican Clubs of New York State last November, it would have a tremendous effect upon the effort now in progress to establish a sound military policy for the United States.

"The Hamilton Club of Chicago has indorsed universal military training and I sincerely trust you will take immediate action on this request. To date, the Republican Party, as a party and through its individual members, has taken the leadership for military preparedness and prosecution of the war to the ultimate victorious demand for an unconditional surrender. While this association has been and is nonpartisan, it is impossible to blink at the fact that this question is rapidly crystallizing around Republican leadership in and out of Congress."

In a separate memorandum the association asserts that, as a result of unpreparedness, it was not until Sept. 12, 1918, that "America placed her first independent army on the firing line—over four years after the beginning of the world war and over seventeen months after America acknowledged the existence of a state of war with Germany, and barely two months before the victorious ending of the war."

Sees No Other Alternative.

In regard to the necessity of adopting a definite military policy now, the association says:

"We believe it is impossible to secure the necessary man power for an army of occupation in Europe without the adoption of universal military training, provided we take it for granted the Administration does not intend to break its contract with the men now in the service by compelling them to serve an additional year or two years, until they can leisurely prepare for a new draft or some other scheme whereby these men may at some future day be relieved.

"A draft within the ranks of the men already in the service; a new draft of men outside of the service, or universal military training are the only solutions we can see, and since the Administration has persistently refused to make any preparation or plan for a force, which we all knew some time ago would be needed, their excuse will be that a new draft army or a citizen army through a system of universal military training, cannot possibly be realized in time, and for that reason, the men who are already trained and in Europe will have to be used or else we would be unable to carry out our full duty under the terms of the treaty of peace, which is unthinkable.

"We are just as wretchedly unprepared in trained man power today as we were at the beginning of the war, unless the Government intends to repudiate its pledge to discharge all men taken through the draft, and those who volunteered for the period of the war, 'four months after the declaration of pe

M'ADOO REVIEWS RAILROAD CONTROL

Many Problems Yet Unsolved, Retiring Director General Says in Annual Report.

FORESEES RATE REDUCTION

Explains Necessity of Meeting Military Demands First as Long as War Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The annual report of W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, as made public today, summed up all the activities undertaken by the Railroad Administration during the war. Among the topics on which Mr. McAdoo reported were the abandonment of competition, the consolidation of ticket offices, the elimination of unnecessary passenger trains, the consolidation of terminals, the abridgment of time tables and curtailment of advertising, the shortening of freight routes, the training of ticket clerks, the dining car service, improved passenger service, baggage and the consolidation and simplification of tariffs.

"It should, I think, be borne clearly in mind that whatever inconvenience the travelling and shipping public have suffered during the past twelve months of Government operation has been due to the absolute necessity of first devoting our transportation agencies to the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war," said Mr. McAdoo in conclusion.

"Only that part of the motive power and freight and passenger equipment remaining after our troops had been moved to cantonments or from cantonments overseas and supplied with all the necessaries of life and war could be devoted to the commercial traffic of the country. The service rendered under such conditions cannot and ought not to be taken as the measure of what might be expected through Federal control under normal conditions or in time of peace. As a matter of fact, our inconveniences were luxuries as compared with the situation which existed in England or on the Continent.

"There remains a great deal of work which has been undertaken and is not yet completed, such as the unification of rules and practices covering the transportation of live stock; the preparation of a consolidated tariff governing the handling of perishable freight; the consolidation and modification of the demurrage, weighing and inspection bureaus in each of the three classification territories to the end that existing discrimination may be removed to the benefit of both the shipper and the carrier and uniformity in practice and rulings established.

Problem of Foreign Trade.

"One of the most important and fast developing traffic questions relates to the efficient and proper handling of import and particularly export traffic. There is every indication that the efforts of manufacturers and producers of the United States, with the assistance of our proposed merchant marine, will result in a most successful invasion of foreign markets and a considerably greater volume of traffic than has heretofore sailed from our harbors. We are, therefore, giving immediate consideration to the rate situation, service between ports and producing points, unification of port practices and charges, and the elimination of undue competition between ports, with the thought in mind that each producing section shall have its proper share and be given all the encouragement possible to develop traffic."

As an indication of the saving effected in eliminating unnecessary passenger trains, Mr. McAdoo said that during the first seven months of Federal control an aggregate of 21,000,000 miles a year were done away, with in the territory west of Chicago and the Mississippi River while in the eastern district 16,450,000 miles were eliminated. Without this saving in motor power and equipment, he said, the millions of troops transported from one section of the country to another, often for long distances, could not have been handled with such signal success.

After telling of the consolidation of passenger terminals, Mr. McAdoo said that the same principle had been applied in the consolidation of freight terminals, etc.

"The saving of switching costs that has resulted and the greater rapidity with which cars have been handled and loaded and unloaded are already apparent," he added. "The neck of the transportation bottle is the freight terminal, and if the promptness with which cars can be handled there is increased, the congestion which has in the past so greatly reduced the carrying capacity of our entire railroad system will be greatly relieved."

The estimated saving from the simplification and abridgment of time tables and the restriction of advertising has amounted to $7,000,000, the report said. It said, however, that during the coming year, because of the changed conditions and the possible necessity of creating passenger travel, general, and particularly special advertising would, to a large extent, be resumed.

Material progress, the report said, has been made in the routing of freight, especially in the West, where the opportunities, because of the longer average hauls, are much greater than in the East. Not only have the carriers profited through the saving in car, train, and engine miles, but the shipping public has benefited because of the fact that the speedier handling via shorter routes has made more empty cars available than would otherwise have been the case.

Speaking of the co-ordination of the railroad service with the other war agencies of the Government, Mr. McAdoo said that representatives of the Division of Traffic, each bearing the title of Manager of Inland Traffic, were appointed to co-operate with and direct the traffic of the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration, the War and Navy Departments, the War Industries Board, and the United States Shipping Board.

"As a result of their work," continued Mr. McAdoo, "the prompt and, wherever necessary, preferred shipment of war supplies for the United States and its allies was made possible. Their complete and practical knowledge of the transportation systems of the country enabled them to direct shipments via the most efficient routes, thus speedily relieving the congestion that had previously existed, while at the same time, through a proper distribution of the traffic, they were able to arrange for its movement in solid and maximum trainloads, thereby insuring a uniform and constant flow."

Explains Advance in Rates.

In telling of the necessity for the advance in freight and passenger rates, Mr. McAdoo said that some criticism had been made as to the manner in which the order concerning these changes was issued, as well as to its method of application.

"These I believe to be the result of lack of knowledge of the complications surrounding the situation and its necessities," he declared. "It was only after the Federal Control act had been passed by Congress and approved by the President on March 21, 1918, that any steps could be taken to meet these constantly rising costs. To any one familiar with the rate fabric of the country and its application by means of literally hundreds of thousands of tariffs, containing millions of items, it was manifestly a physical impossibility to secure the advances by the substitution of new tariffs with corrected items in any period of less than several years.

"Our efforts, therefore, after conference with and by the generous aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were directed toward some plan which would not only increase all the rates within the shortest possible time, but also spread that increase as equitably and fairly as possible over the entire country. General Order 28 was the result, and experience has shown that it accomplished the end that had to be attained with the least possible disturbance of business conditions.

"Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to judge the final effect of these increases as related to the net operating income, but it is hoped that with the return to more nearly normal conditions reductions may gradually be made."

Among the modifications in charges and practices made by the freight department and which have accrued to the benefit of the public, Mr. McAdoo mentioned the following: The arrangement for a reduction in the freight charge on cattle feed moving into the drought-stricken districts of the Northwest and Southwest; the establishment at the request of the Food Administration of a storage-in-transit privilege on dressed meats, thereby enabling the packers lacking sufficient cold storage facilities at their plants to keep their products moving without congestion or delay toward the Atlantic seaboard for overseas movement; the reduction in manganese ore rates from Western mines to Eastern furnaces to replace Brazilian ores impossible of procurement because of the shortage of bottoms; the establishment of through rates on coal between points and in territories where they were not heretofore effective to the end that the Fuel Administration might the more readily carry out its plan for the economical and efficient distribution of this very essential commodity.

PRINCESS TO WED IN ABBEY.

Patricia of Connaught to be Married Feb. 27 at Westminster.

LONDON, Jan. 12, (via Montreal.)—The marriage of Princess Patricia of Connaught to Commander Ramsay of the Royal Navy will take place in Westminster Abbey on Feb. 27.

The announcement of the engagement of the Princess and Commander Ramsay was made at the Christmastide.

Commander Ramsay was on the staff of the Duke of Connaught when the Princess's father was Governor General of Canada.

SIR W. PETERSON STRICKEN.

McGill University Principal Collapses in Montreal Church.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.—Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, was stricken with paralysis today while presiding at a meeting in Emmanuel Church. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where it was found that his whole right side was affected.

Sir William had complained of feeling ill, but though the pastor sought to dissuade him from mounting the platform he insisted on keeping his engagement with the church.

MAJOR H. L. HIGGINSON ILL.

Boston Symphony Founder Undergoes Serious Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Major Henry L. Higginson, banker and organizer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, underwent a serious operation at the Massachusetts General Hospital yesterday. It became known today. It was announced tonight that he was doing well.

His recovery is expected, it was said, but he will have to undergo a second operation later. He is 84 years old.

MAUDE ADAMS MUST REST.

Actress at Home of Boston Friend Has Nervous Breakdown.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Maude Adams, the actress, is ill at the home of Miss Phyllis Robbins, 44 Commonwealth Avenue, where she is under the care of a specialist for nervous breakdown. It was said that she was resting comfortably and that rapid improvement was expected to follow the complete rest ordered by her physician.

Miss Adams's stage activities this season have been brief. It is understood she has in preparation a new play by Sir James M. Barrie, written for her. She last appeared in this city in "A Kiss for Cinderella," a year ago.

Service for Lieut. Thompson.

A memorial service for First Lieutenant Hugh Smith Thompson, 96th Aero Squadron, who was killed on Sept. 16 in an aerial bombing raid into Germany, was held yesterday at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, 120 West Sixty-ninth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, the rector, who told of Lieutenant Thompson's heroism when on a bombing expedition he was attacked by a German crossfire and after a bitter fight was sent down in flames by two German planes. Lieutenant Thompson had spent three months in active service at the American front before he was killed. He was a son of Major and Mrs. John M. Thompson of 22 East Forty-fifth Street.

War Stamps for Old Age Pension.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The Ohio commission studying old age dependency has recommended that the Federal Government provide for the conversion of war savings stamps into old age annuities at the option of the holders. Ohio has purchased $100,000,000 of these stamps, leading all the States of the Union. It is asserted that the plan offers a practical manner of providing old age insurance.

Jews Open Welfare Club in France.

The Jewish Welfare Board announces that a welfare and information centre has been opened at Le Mans, a point in France around which a large number of Jewish troops are concentrated. Friday evening religious services will be taken care of by Rabbi H. G. Enelow of New York. Le Mans will be a clearing house for the activities of Jewish welfare work-rs, who are being sent to France in increasing numbers each week.

Giles E. Taintor, Banker, Dies.

Giles E. Taintor, a retired banker, died yesterday at his home, 40 West Sixty-ninth Street, after a long illness. Mr. Taintor was born in Buffalo, N. Y., eighty years ago, and for more than thirty years was a well known figure in Wall Street as senior member of Taintor & Holt, interested in railroad building and public enterprises in the West. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League Club, which he joined fifty-one years ago.

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CHARLES WYNDHAM, ACTOR, DIES AT 81

First Took to Stage in America and Served as Surgeon in Our Civil War.

KNIGHTED BY KING EDWARD

With His Criterion Company, He Made Many Tours—Last Seen Here at Empire in 1909.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir Charles Wyndham, the actor, died here this morning.

Sir Charles Wyndham, one of the distinguished and interesting figures in the Anglo-American dramatic world, was linked to America by very close ties, for it was here that he went on the stage, his first appearance being at Mrs. John Wood's Olympic Theatre, on the east side of Broadway, near Houston Street, in January, 1861. He served in the civil war as surgeon, having studied medicine in England before he came to this country.

His first appearance on the London stage was made in 1865. Many times in later years he visited America, and he was almost as well known to the theatregoers of this country as he was in his native England. He was a favorite in society and received his knighthood from the late king Edward among the Coronation honors in 1902.

Born in Liverpool in 1837, Charles Wyndham was the son of a physician and was destined for the church when he displayed his predilection for the life of an actor. To appease his father he agreed to study medicine, and received his degree from Guy's Hospital, London. About this time he married Emma Silberrad, the granddaughter of a German baron.

He came to this country soon after graduation, quit medicine for the stage, but when the civil war broke out he enlisted in the United States Army. He was an earnest abolitionist and also was fond of adventure.

In the capacity of surgeon he was present at the engagements of Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, besides serving all through the Red River campaign under General Banks.

In 1863 he resigned from the service and went to Washington, where he joined the stock company of Leonard Grover. Sr., headed by John Wilkes Booth, afterward the assassin of Lincoln. Sir Charles, having, as he thought, proved "a failure" on the stage, soon returned to England, where he continued to practice as a physician until his debut at the Prince of Wales Theatre in 1865 as Christopher Carnation in "Carnation of Carnation Cottage." During 1867-68 he was at St. James's Theatre under the management of Louisa Herbert. (Mrs. Crabbe.)

When he reappeared in New York, at Wallack's Theatre in 1869, as Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal," he readily established a reputation as a light comedian. The following year he brought his own company, said to have been the first traveling organization in the United States to play short engagements in the regular theatres. He came again, each time with his own company, for the seasons of 1882-3, 1889-90, 1904-5, and 1909.

The repertory of his whole stage career would fill a column of fine print. "The School for Scandal" remained a trump card for many years. "Pink Dominos," which he produced in 1877, was a piece which he ran for more than 500 nights. "David Garrick," "Old Oats" and "David Garrick" were conspicuous successes on both sides of the Atlantic.

For twenty years he successfully managed the Criterion Theatre in London, and he was also joint proprietor of Wyndham's Theatre and the New Theatre. His notable productions of recent years included "The Tyranny of Tears," "The Case of Rebellious Susan," "Rosemary," "Mrs. Dane's Defence," "Mr. Gorringe's Necklace," "Captain Drew on Leave," and "The Mollusc." In this last he appeared at the Empire Theatre in this city in 1909.

Sir Charles's first wife died in January, 1916, and in March of the same year he married Miss Mary Moore, who for thirty years had been leading actress in his company. At that time the actor-manager was 79 years old. Miss Moore had accompanied him on his American tours since 1885. She was the widow of James Albery, the dramatic author.

Wyndham's reputation as a versatile light comedian was made in London at the latter part of the Victorian period in plays like "Brighton" and "Fourteen Days," and his biggest success was in "David Garrick" at the Criterion, in which George Gildens, now playing in "Daddies," was a member of the cast.

With his fine stage presence, charm of voice and acting, Wyndham became a matinée idol for all the romantic young women who visited the British metropolis. He was also popular with the profession and the public as a witty after-dinner speaker, and was President of the Eccentric Club up to the time of his death.

During the last year or two Wyndham did not attend many functions on account of his loss of memory and deafness, and general failing health. In his latter years on the stage, he dropped the lighter comedies and produced plays like "Rosemary" and "The Mollusc," which were more suitable for his age. He was always ready to give his services for charitable performances and was Past President of the Royal Theatrical Fund and other professional organizations in London.

DEATH OF JOHN MASON.

Actor Famous on American Stage Expires Suddenly at Stamford.

John Mason, one of the best known actors on the American stage, died suddenly yesterday morning at Dr. A. J. Givens's Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn., where he had been under treatment for less than a week following a breakdown which he suffered at Providence, R. I., while giving the premiere of a new melodrama, "The Woman in Room 13," announced to be presented here Tuesday night. Bright's disease, with complications, was stated as the cause of Mr. Mason's death. He had been in declining health for several months. A. M. Woods, the theatrical manager, was in Stamford yesterday making arrangements for the funeral, which will be held in New York.

Mr. Mason was born in Orange, N. J., Oct. 28, 1858, the son of Daniel Gregory and Susan W. Belcher Mason, and a grandson of the musician, Dr. Lowell Mason. He was educated in private schools and at the Frankfort Gymnasium, and entered Columbia University in 1876. Two years later he began his stage career at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He went to the Boston Museum from 1879 to 1889, with the exception of two seasons, when he was a member of A. M. Palmer's Union Square company in this city.

After the death of his mother, in 1890, Mr. Mason went to London and made a great success with Sir George Alexander at St. James's Theatre as Simeon Strong, in Haddon Chambers's play, "The Idler." Upon his return to America he starred for three years with Marion Manola, who later became his wife, and who was then a queen of comic opera. Mason was on the vaudeville stage with his wife for two years, and in 1900 returned to the legitimate drama, appearing first in London in his old part in "The Idler."

One of his best hits was in 1907 as Jack Brookfield in Augustus Thomas's play, "The Witching Hour," in which he appeared a total of 970 times. In "A Son of the People" he was invited to appear at the then New Theatre, now the Century, with his own company, in 1910.

His success in "The Witching Hour" was duplicated in a new play by Thomas, "As a Man Thinks," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, where it ran all through 1911 and opened the following season. A few years since he was seen in the rôle of the Judge in "Common Clay" at the Republic.

Mason acted last in New York in "The Big Chance" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, leaving the cast a few weeks ago to rehearse for "The Woman in Room 13."

SUGGESTS JEWISH REFORMS

Dr. Kohn Declares Ideals of Returning Soldiers Must be Heeded.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12.—Eight hundred Jews attending the Midwest Conference of the United Synagogue of America here today applauded Dr. Jacob Kohn of New York when he insisted the religious conduct of the synagogue must be changed to take care of the returning Jewish soldiers. This experience, Dr. Kohn said, had given the soldier a new religious viewpoint which he would demand of his church when he returned. He said the soldiers had fought for nationalism and new ideals, and declared:

"Bolshevism was merely one indication of the trend of events toward the new order. There are two mobs, one on the street in tatters, the other which rides in luxury. It is the duty of the synagogue to bring the two mobs together."

Dr. Abraham Kershman of Detroit said the synagogue should establish and maintain Jewish centres at the larger colleges and universities.

Rabbi Louis Feinberg of Cincinnati suggested that large employers of Jews change their work schedules providing a nine-hour day four days and one eight-hour day to give Jews Saturday and Sunday to worship.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROBERT LIVINGSTON DUANE, wife of Captain Duane of the Marine Corps, died of pneumonia Saturday at her home, 139 East Thirty-seventh Street. Before her marriage last March she was Miss Marjorie Cluett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye and Troy, N. Y. The funeral will be held at Troy.

WILLIAM J. MITCHELL, a broker with offices at 120 Broadway, is dead at his home, 266 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in that borough 29 years ago.

WILLIAM GREGG DUNHAM, President of the Dunham Cocoanut Manufacturing Company, died Saturday at his home, 22 Dunningham Road. He was a favorite in society and received his knighthood from the late king Edward among the Coronation honors in 1902.

CHARLES BANKS, senior member of Banks Brothers, ship riggers at Erie Basin, died Saturday at his home, 525 West Street, Brooklyn. He was 58 years old, a native of Brooklyn, and well-known in club circles in the borough.

DANIEL HERBERT APPLEGATE, a lawyer of this city and Red Bank, N. J., died yesterday at his home at Red Bank. He was 64 years old.

CHARLES S. MEAD, 60 years old, died Saturday at his home, 141 Taylor Street, West New Brighton, S. I. He was born in this city, and was for many years with the E. M. Townsend Company, dry goods commission merchants.

RODOLFO FERRARI, the opera conductor, is dead at his home in Rome, Italy. He was born in Bologna fifty years ago and came to the Metropolitan in 1908, going later to Chicago.

JAMES HARRISON FAY, 80 years old, died yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1859 and was a member of the Harvard Club.

CHARLES E. HAMMOND, known for years in the dry goods trade as representative of several large firms, died yesterday at his home, 115 West Seventy-sixth Street, in his eightieth year. He was a Mason and one of the founders of the old Colonial Club.

JOHN SLOCUMBE, who had a national reputation as a grower of dahlias, is dead at his home in New Haven at the age of 74. He had taken horticultural prizes in all parts of the country.

GEORGE W. JANEWAY, brother of the late Dr. Edward G. Janeway of this city, died yesterday at his home, 108 West Seventy-first Street, at the age of 70. He retired a few years ago from the shipping brokerage business.

Died.

ACKERMAN.—Harry T., at Camp Mills, son of Charles H. Ackerman and Mary M. Ackerman. Funeral from his late residence, 2 Hawthorne St., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

ANDREW.—On June 12 of pneumonia, at his home, 507 West End Av., John A. Jr., aged 18 years, only son of Henry Hersey and Mary Scottsen Andrew. Funeral private. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent. Boston papers please copy.

ANDRUS.—Suddenly, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 11, Alpheus N. Andrus, D. D., of Hardin, Turkey, aged 78 years. Funeral from Presbyterian Church, Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1919, at 2 P. M.

AULD.—Formerly of Havana, Cuba, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 12, William, beloved husband of Georgia M. Auld. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Agnes A. Brown, 326 Lincoln Av., Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Boston papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, 1919, Frances E., widow of Frederic Baker and daughter of the late James Rich Sayers. Funeral service on Monday, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock, at her late residence, 815 5th Av. Kindly omit flowers.

BARNUM.—On Jan. 11, 1919, Harriet Lanman, beloved wife of Ralph Edward Barnum. Funeral services will be held at Chelsea Episcopal Church, Chelsea, N. Y. (on the Hudson,) on Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Fishkill Cemetery.

BEATTIE.—Robert, Jr., at his residence, Montclair, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 12. Notice of funeral later.

BEEBE.—At Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 7, 1919, William Henry Beebe, aged 58 years. Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Rev. Frederick B. Carter, 90 Elm St., Montclair, N. J., Monday, Jan. 13, at 5:18 P. M. Train via Lackawanna Station, Hoboken, 2:30 P. M.

BEHRINGER.—On Jan. 10, 1919, Maria M. Behringer, daughter of the late Jose and Sophie Manzaneda and widow of John J. Behringer. Funeral service at her residence Monday, private.

BENJAMIN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, Edward, husband of Hannah Wade Benjamin, in his 80th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 120 North 6th St., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery.

BLAKE.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, at her home in Washington Av., Brooklyn, Sarah Louise Blake, widow of Captain Charles H. Blake, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral service private. Kindly omit flowers.

BOPPART.—On Jan. 11, Catherine, beloved sister of Mrs. Josephine Hodgkins and niece of Josephine Boppart. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) on Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

BRACKLOW.—Entered into rest on Sunday morning, Jan. 12, 1919, Robert Louis Bracklow. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M., at 14 East 28th St. Interment at convenience of family.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at Ridgewood, N. J., on Jan. 11, 1919, Emma F. Kent, beloved wife of Robert W. Brown, aged 48 years. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 50 Richmond Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Interment at Valleau Cemetery.

BUCHANAN.—Ruth Blair R., on Jan. 7, at Fort Myers, Fla., beloved wife of George Morgan Buchanan. Funeral services private, from her late home, Haverstraw, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CALDWELL.—James H., Ossining Hospital, 1st month, 11th day, 1919, aged 56 years. Funeral Narragansett Av., Ossining, Monday, 1 P. M.

CLANCEY.—At her residence, 541 West 156th St., on Jan. 12, Katherine, beloved wife of John J. Clancey, and daughter of the late Joseph Gavin. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Hope, West 156th St., Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Interment in Gate of Heaven Cemetery.

CLEARY.—At her home, 20 Van Buren St., New Brighton, S. I., Mrs. Mary E., (nee Lynch,) beloved wife of William Cleary. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church, Tuesday, 10 A. M.

COLLINS.—Ruth Electa, beloved daughter of Charkson A. and Lotta I. Collins, Jan. 11, at the New York Hospital. Funeral service private.

COMSTOCK.—Theodore Gill, at Rome, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 11. Funeral, at 12 A. M. Monday.

DE CASTRO-PALOMINO.—Suddenly, at Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 11, 1919, Victor F. R. de Castro-Palomino, age 39 years. Funeral from his late residence, 240½ Webster St., Jersey City, Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, at 8:30 o'clock, thence to St. Paul of the Cross Church, Hancock Av. and Bowers St., where a Solemn Requiem mass will be read at 9 o'clock.

DECKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1919, Edith L., beloved wife of Laurence G. Decker and daughter of Albert W. and Etta Williams. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10:30 o'clock, at Central Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 57th St. Mrs. Decker can be seen all day today (Sunday,) at Annet Bickelhaupt's, 954 8th Av., between 55th and 56th Sts.

DUANE.—New York City, Jan. 11, 1919, Marjorie Cluett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cluett, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., and wife of Robert Livingston Duane, Captain U. S. Marine Corps.

EDLEMAN.—Joseph L., on Jan. 12, 1919, in Bridgeport, Conn., beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edleman and beloved brother of Ray and Bertha Edleman. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,051 Grand Av., Jan. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

ENGEMAN.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, Mary Engeman, at her residence, 319 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock, Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St. Please omit flowers.

EVERDELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1919, Henry Chapman Everdell, husband of Alice Auspach and son of the late Cornelius A. Chapman and William Everdell. Funeral services at his late residence, 313 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 P. M. The 23d Regiment Veterans' Association is invited.

FAY.—At the Rectory of Our Lady of Lourdes, 472 West 142d St., on Jan. 10, 1919, entered into eternal rest, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Sigourney W. Fay. The divine office will be solemnly chanted at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., near Convent Av., New York City, Monday, Jan. 13, at 8 P. M. Solemn mass of requiem will be sung on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M. The clergy of the Archdiocese of Baltimore and New York are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Boston papers please copy.

FAY.—At Brookline, Mass., Jan. 12, James Harrison Fay, aged 80 years. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Brookline, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FIELD.—At Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10, 1919, Roswell Field, in his 68th year. Services at his home, 69 Miller Road, Morristown, on Monday, Jan. 13, at 1:45 P. M. Burial Chicago, Ill.

FISCHER.—On Jan. 10, 1919, Ernest R., beloved husband of Amalia Fischer, in his 57th year. Relatives and friends, also members of Hudson Lodge No. 71, F. and A. M.; Salaam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Peniphia Chapter No. 11, R. A. M.; Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, and Hoboken Lodge No. 14, B. P. O. E., are invited to attend funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2 P. M., at Volk's Mortuary Chapel, 625 Washington Av., Hoboken, N. J.

FRANK.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, Gertrude Elma, of Buffalo, N. Y., beloved daughter of Charles and Annie Green Frank, sister of Mrs. Frank A. Miceli and Frederick A. Frank. Funeral will be held from the residence of her brother, 616 West 180th St. Service private.

GILLIES.—John MacDougall. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Monday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

GLUCK.—On Jan. 12, Herman, beloved husband of Della and father of Harold. Funeral services at late residence, 640 East 5th St., Jan. 13 at 1 o'clock.

GORDON.—Isabel, daughter of Cornelius Clark and Harriette Elizabeth Newhouse, on Jan. 11. Services at Chapel of Smith & Smith, 944 Broad St., Newark, Monday at 4 P. M.

GRAHAM.—On Jan. 10, at his residence, 434 Central Park West, Henry J., beloved husband of Maud Graham and son of Patrick J. and Mary J. (nee Burke,) and brother of John, May, Nan, William, Ralph, Gertrude, Janet, and Mrs. J. F. O'Connor. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, 107th St. near Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

GRIFFEN.—On Jan. 11, 1919, at his residence, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Charles Field, husband of Grace Coxe Bland. Funeral services private.

GRISWOLD.—Suddenly, on Jan. 12, Harrison, husband of Alice Griswold. Funeral from his late residence, 201 West 136th St., at 8 A. M. Tuesday.

HAIGHT.—On Jan. 11, Garrett Boyd, beloved husband of Mary Cromwell Haight. Funeral services at his late residence, 255 West 75th St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Carmel, N. Y.

HALLETT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, Theodore Hallett, aged 61. Funeral from his late residence, 156 West 128th St., at 2 o'clock Monday, Jan. 13.

HAMMELBURGER.—On Jan. 11, Morris, beloved husband of Frances, and devoted brother of Yetta Danel. Funeral from his late residence, 212 Bond St., Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M.

HAMELBURGER.—Levy Lodge, No. 5, I. O. F. S. of I. Brethren: You are invited to attend funeral of Brother M. Hamelburger, 212 Bond St., Brooklyn, Monday, 2 o'clock.

O. OESTREICHER, President.

HAMMOND.—Charles E., on Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, at his residence, 115 West 76th St. Notice of funeral later.

HEIMEL.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, Andrew Heimel, beloved husband of Minnie Heimel. Funeral service at his late residence, 73 East 121st St., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 7:30 P. M.

HODGENS.—Sunday, Jan. 12, Thomas Milton, Jr., beloved only child of Thomas M. and Inez Ted Hodgens, in his 22d year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, at 10 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Chapel, 5th Av. and 53d St. Interment at convenience of family, Putnam Cemetery, Greenwich, Conn.

HOWE.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, 1919, Sarah Jane Howe, after a short illness. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,393 Elmore Place, Flatbush, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

HURLBURT.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, Charles F. Hurlburt. Funeral services at his late home, 111 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HURLBURT.—Members of the class of '78, Columbia College, are requested to attend funeral service of our late classmate, Charles F. Hurlburt, at 111 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JAMES.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, 1919, Katherine Hall James, dearly beloved wife of Thomas N. James, mother of Mildred E. James and Imogene Hall James. Funeral services at her late residence, 247 5th Av., Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 10:30 A. M.

JANEWAY.—On Jan. 12, 1919, at 108 West 71st St., George H. Janeway, son of the late George J. Janeway, M. D., of New Brunswick, N. J. Funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 11 A. M., Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J.

KLEIN.—Hebrew Tabernacle Members, Seatholders and Sisterhood are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Klein, wife of our Trustee, Samuel Klein, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 2 P. M., from the Temple, 218 West 130th St.

ABRAHAM ARNDT, President.
ADOLPH SCHWARZBAUM, Sec'y.

KNEESHAW.—Jan. 12, 1919, Annie, beloved wife of John Kneeshaw. Funeral from residence, 1118 East 177th St., to the Holy Spirit, University and Burnside Av., Wednesday, Jan. 15, 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

KNIGHT.—Saturday, Jan. 11, Willet A., beloved son of Angie and Arthur W. Knight, in his 22d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 180 68th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

LEIBERT.—Entered into life eternal on Saturday, Jan. 11, Bishop Morris W. Leibert, at his home, 240 Park Av. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2 P. M., First Moravian Church, Lexington Av. and 30th St. Interment New Dorp, S. I.

LENES.—Rev. Francis C., pastor of St. Mary's Church, Montgomery, N. Y., Saturday morning at 5:30 at the rectory, Montgomery. Funeral Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Mary's Church, Montgomery. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery, Montgomery, N. Y.

LIEBER.—Florence Arnold, wife of Moreau Lieber, and mother of Harold A. Lieber and Ensign M. Sidney Lieber, U. S. N., on Jan. 12, at her home in Jenkintown, Penn. Funeral Tuesday, 11:30 A. M. Interment private. Positively no flowers.

LINDBLAD.—Entered into rest on Friday, Jan. 10, at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, Millie, beloved wife of Paul E. Lindblad, mother of Harald, Alvar, and Frank.

McNULTY.—Martin William, aged 34, beloved son of Patrick F. and Mary E. McNulty, 303 West 19th St., suddenly, Jan. 12. Funeral notice hereafter.

McPHERSON.—Simon John, headmaster of the Lawrenceville School, on Thursday, Jan. 9, 1919, at his residence in Lawrenceville, N. J. Funeral services private. Memorial service later. Please omit flowers.

MASON.—On Jan. 12, 1919, John, in his 60th year. Lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) 66th St. and Broadway.

MATHER.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, Mason T. Mather. Funeral services from his late residence, 241 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Kensico at convenience of family.

MEAD.—Charles E., at his home, 141 Taylor St., West New Brighton, S. I., Saturday, Jan. 11. He was born Feb. 22, 1836, in New York City, where he acted as a church organist and conductor of choral societies for many years, and for thirty-seven years was in the employ of the E. M. Townsend Company, dry goods commission merchants. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

MEAGHER.—On Jan. 12, Catherine E., beloved wife of the late Thomas F. Meagher. Funeral from her late residence, 220 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Gregory's R. C. Church. Automobile cortege.

MILLER.—At Otisville, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 10, Seymour Rankin Miller. Funeral services at his late residence, 259 West 156th St., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Interment Bronxville, N. Y.

MILLER.—William. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Campbell's.)

MOORE.—Mary E., aged 84, wife of George W. Moore. Funeral services at her late residence, Riverside, Conn., Monday evening, Jan. 13, at 8:45 o'clock, on arrival of 6:41 train from New York, returning train 9:48 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Woodlawn.

New CATHOLIC CEMETERY of THE GATE OF HEAVEN
MT. PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER CO.
On Harlem R.R., 3 miles No. of White Plains
Entrance to Cemetery
GALVARY & ALLIED CEMETERIES
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

Died.

MOORE.—Virginia, in Kansas City, Mo., youngest daughter of Ely Moore, Jr. Burial Tuesday at 1 P. M., Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair.

MORFORD.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, at her residence, Freehold, N. J., Harriette Brown Morford, widow of Charles Kosciusko Morford, in the 102d year of her age. Further notice.

MURRAY.—Entered into rest, at her residence, 321 East 15th St., Ellen Ellsworth, widow of Joseph I. Murray. Funeral mass at the Church of

ATHLETES OF ALLIED COUNTRIES TO COMPETE IN MONSTER MILITARY MEET IN PARIS

Visions of sparkling blue sea, reflected palaces, idly waving palms, turtles, big fleecy clouds, splashes of rose, yellows—what's it all suggest? A trip South? Summery things to wear? We've everything except the ticket—men's midsummer outfits in the middle of winter—everything you wear South, including our famous "Scotch Mists."

*Registered Trademark for our overcoats of handsome rainproofed Scotch cheviots.

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Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

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Ten months ago, W. H. Kelley, a lumber salesman of Omaha, had a pair of shoes re-soled with Neolin Soles. Mr. Kelley does much walking and has worn these shoes constantly. He says "they are still good for another ten months of wear."

Good shoe stores carry Neolin-soled shoes in many styles for men, women and children. They cost you no more than shoes that give less wear. Neolin Soles are also available everywhere for re-soling. Remember—these soles are created by science to be what soles should be. They are comfortable and waterproof—as well as long-wearing. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

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Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for redness, roughness and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe. They help to prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25. Ointment 25 and 50.

U. S. ARMY PLANS OLYMPIC GAMES

Athletes from All Allied Countries Will Take Part in Monster Conclave in Paris.

21 NATIONS ARE INVITED

General Pershing Sends Personal Invitation to Commanders and Men of Allies to Enter Contests.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A mammoth military Olympic meet to be held in Paris in May or June, under the auspices of the American Army, for athletes from all the allied fighting forces is projected in plans announced tonight. General Pershing, the American commander in chief, who is taking a keen interest in the plans, is sending a personal letter to the commanders of the armies of all nations with whom the United States has been associated during the war, inviting the officers and men to participate.

Twenty-one allied countries will be asked to take part, and it is planned that the games will surpass any other athletic competition ever conducted in the history of sports. The games will be financed entirely by the American Army in co-operation with the welfare agencies now operating with it.

The French Government and the French Army have given their approval of the plan and have promised their hearty co-operation.

General Pershing's letter of invitation to the French Army, which is a duplicate of those sent to the commanders of other armies, follows:

"The officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, being keenly appreciative of the splendid relations which exist among those who have borne arms in the great common cause, and which in the present instance have so happily developed into such deep feelings of mutual respect and admiration, are most anxious to preserve and strengthen this relationship in every way possible.

"Now that active military operations have ceased they believe that nothing could be more conducive to this end than to gather in friendly competition on the field of sport representatives of the armies of each of the nations which have so long been associated together in the stern struggle for the right.

"Accordingly they have decided to organize an interallied athletic meeting to be held in the Colombes Stadium, Paris, during the month of May or June, 1919, in which officers and men of all these armies shall be eligible to take part.

"As Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, I have the honor, therefore, to invite through you, their Commander in Chief, the officers and men of the armies of France to participate in the contests and to express the earnest hope that many of them may do so, and that the ties of the much cherished spirit of comradeship which have sprung up from the gallant joint efforts of our forces on the battlefield may thus be even more closely cemented.

"Respectfully,
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

The plan involves large questions of organization, finance, and operation, and the American Army as host will assume responsibility in all matters of this kind. The actual operating unit probably will be a Games Committee, whose personnel will be selected by the chief athletic officer of the American Expeditionary Force, and the committee will be the responsible agency and the final authority on all matters pertaining to the games.

This committee will ask the various armies each to name two delegates to sit as members of an advisory council. The only cost to the allied armies participating will be that involved in training, transporting, equipping, and rationing their own competing athletes. These expenses, it is understood, each army prefers to carry.

Individual prizes already have been provided for and will be of artistic merit. It is probable that team trophies also will be presented.

WHITE OWLS WIN AT POLO.

Defeat Foxhunters, 14 to 7, in Victory Cup Tournament.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
White Owls	3	0	1,000
Royal A. F.	1	0	1,000
Squadron A	1	1	500
Meadowlarks	0	1	...
Rovers	0	1	...
Foxhunters	0	2	...

The White Owls polo team registered its third consecutive victory in the Victory Cup tournament at Durland's Riding Academy yesterday, when it vanquished the Foxhunters by 14 goals to 7. The teams were playing on even terms, so that the final score represented actual goals.

The White Owls' offensive completely swept aside the comparatively weak efforts of the Foxhunters. In the first period the White Owls outplayed their rivals. The period ended after the ultimate winners had scored seven goals and the Foxhunters four.

In the second period the White Owls continued their effective offensive. Led by H. Winn the team scored goals in quick succession, and at the same time prevented the Foxhunters from compiling a dangerous number of goals. Winn, playing at No. 2, accounted for nine goals in the course of the game. M. Wilder, No. 1, for the victorious trio, scored four times.

The lineup:

WHITE OWLS, (14.)	FOX HUNTERS, (7.)
No. 1—M. Wilder.	No. 1—H. Guggenheim
No. 2—H. Winn.	No. 2—L. Maynard.
Back—O. Coleman.	Back—G. Sherman.

Goals—Wilder, (4.) Winn, (9.) Coleman, Guggenheim, (2.) Maynard, (2.) Sherman, (2.) Time of halves—Ten minutes. Referee—A. Kinney.

EIGHTH STRAIGHT VICTORY.

Morningside A. C. Five Defeats Triangles by 31 to 15.

The Morningside A. C.'s basket ball quintet registered its eighth straight victory yesterday when it tounced the New York Triangles in convincing fashion on the court of Manhattan Casino. The score was 31 to 15. The victorious team led throughout and scored in easy fashion. At the end of the first half the Morningside players were leading by 17 to 7.

S. Belsky and Farrant, guards, did the most effective work for the successful quintet. Farrant scored five field goals and Belsky registered four. In addition both players were effective in preventing many attempted scores by the Triangles.

The lineup:

Morn. A. C. (31.)	Position.	N. Y. Tri. (15.)
Goldie	R. F.	White
Fallman	L. F.	Freiser
Maroney	C.	De Rose
Farrant	R. G.	Minard
S. Belsky	L. G.	Holland

Field goals—Fallman, (3.) M. Belsky, Maroney, Farrant, (5.) Belsky, (4.) White, (2.) Freiser, (3.) Holland. Goals from foul—Goldie, Minard, Holland, (2.) Substitution—For Morningside A. C., M. Belsky for Fallman. Referee—Mr. McMillan, Boys' Club. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Racing Stewards Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Stewards of the Grand Circuit meet here tomorrow and Tuesday to arrange for the coming season's light-harness racing. Tracks and dates will be selected. All the tracks in last year's circuit will be represented.

GOOD SCORES AT TRAPS.

Dr. Culver Again Wins High Scratch Prize at Travers Island.

Dr. Culver was in excellent form at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Although it was cold and windy on the firing line, the doctor won the high scratch prize with the excellent total of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. On his way to the scratch prize he scored a leg on the Red Cross, the Accumulation, the Tournament, and the Byronel Cups. It was all that was possible for a gunner to do in an afternoon at Travers Island.

A. P. Walker was the high handicap gunner of the day. He took the prize on a shoot off from seven other gunners. All had full scores of 100 targets in the first time at the traps. Mr. Walker also was the winner of a special 25 "bird" event. He also scored a leg on the Byronel Cup, a 50-target event, that completed the regular program.

In addition to Dr. Culver six other nimrods scored legs on the Red Cross and the Accumulation Prizes. They were J. D. Bristol, M. McVoy, A. P. Bennett, R. R. Debacher, W. B. Short, and R. B. Cole. All had full cards of 25 targets. In the Tournament Cup race Dr. Culver had to share honors with M. McVoy, G. W. Derrick, W. P. Bennett, and R. R. Debacher.

Dr. Culver and A. P. Walker were not the only gunners to score in the shoot for the Byronel Cup. Full scores of 50 targets were also made by F. J. Ham, N. Webb, W. B. Ogden, J. D. Bristol, E. D. Anderson, A. P. Bennett, and A. W. Currie. Twenty-six gunners took part in the shoot.

The scores follow:

Name.	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Bry'l. Cup.	Sc. & H'p. Cups.	
F. J. Ham	4	21	4	21	10 50 69 19— 88
N. Webb	2	24	2	21	4 50 84 12— 96
Dr. Culver	1	25	1	25	2 50 97 3—100
W. B. Ogden	2	24	2	23	6 50 88 12—100
A. P. Walker	5	22	5	23	11 50 77 23—100
J. H. Vanderveer	0	22	0	22	2 47 69 8— 97
J. D. Bristol	1	25	1	24	4 50 76 30—100
A. L. Burns	0	24	0	20	1 40 92 8—100
M. McVoy	1	25	1	25	2 48 92 8—100
E. D. Anderson	4	22	5	21	10 50 74 20— 94
M. Murphy	0	16	0	12	0 10 38 0— 38
G. W. Derrick	2	24	2	25	6 48 96 12—100
A. P. Bennett	3	23	3	24	9 50 94 14—100
R. S. Smith	6	24	7	18	14 58 58 30— 83
H. H. Duden	4	21	4	18	8 49 72 16— 88
H. K. Curtis	0	21	0	22	0 42 86 0— 86
J. C. Lewington	7	21	7	15	14 44 53 25— 78
R. R. Owen	3	17	4	20	8 44 66 18— 84
A. G. Purcell	7	23	7	14	14 42 51 30— 81
A. W. Currie	6	22	6	22	12 50 76 24— 94
H. J. Ellsworth	4	22	4	21	8 39 66 16— 82
R. R. Debacher	1	25	6	25	12 43 70 25— 95
W. B. Short	1	25	0	22	1 47 95 5—100
R. B. Cole	2	25	3	24	7 46 91 12— 98
C. L. King	3	21	4	24	8 44 74 18—107
C. Stein	1	23	1	22	2 47 85 10— 98

COSTELLO IS FIRST HOME.

Defeats Field of Fifteen in Handicap Road Race.

Jack Costello of the Paulist A. C. showed the way to fifteen rivals yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League over the Paulist A. C.'s course of about three and one-half miles. Part of the race was contested through Central Park. Costello was making his first appearance in a year and was allowed a start of two minutes. His time at the finish was 18:36. He enjoyed an advantage of about a city block on J. Gottlieb, Clark House A. A.

Costello's victory was scored in comparatively easy fashion. He went to the head of the field when about half the distance had been covered. Up to this stage of the race the diminutive form of Buster Mountain of the Paulist A. C., who had the limit allowance of three minutes, showed in front. Mountain set a merry pace from the start, but weakened gradually, and after covering about a mile and three-quarters was passed by Costello. Thereafter Costello made the pace to his own liking until near the finish line, when Gottlieb challenged. The Clark House A. A. runner's bid for the leadership failed, for Costello increased his pace and drew away from the remainder of the field until he had worked up his advantage of about a city block. Mountain finished thirteenth.

Joe Giorgio of the Paulist A. C., former Pelham Bay sailor, was the honor man. Giorgio ran in good form from the start and finished in eleventh position. His time was 18:02, the fastest time recorded. This gives Giorgio his second fast time prize for as many races.

The team laurels fell to the lot of Clark House A. A. representatives. This club's harriers gathered in the low total of 26 points, against 29 for the Paulist A. C.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp.	Actual Time.
1	J. Costello, Paulist A. C.	2:00	18:36
2	J. Gottlieb, Clark House A. A.	3:00	20:04
3	M. Zucker, Clark House A. A.	2:30	19:42
4	A. Larsen, Paulist A. C.	2:15	20:14
5	F. Lavery, Paulist A. C.	1:30	19:01
6	B. Bernstein, Hung.-Am. A. C.	2:30	20:02
7	R. Lewis, Clark House A. A.	2:30	20:08
8	J. Baum, Clark House A. A.	2:45	20:25
9	D. Jacobs, Clark House A. A.	2:15	19:57
10	I. Fassler, Clark House A. A.	3:00	20:48
11	J. Giorgio, Paulist A. C.	Scratch	18:02
12	T. Ruffino, Paulist A. C.	2:15	20:23
13	B. Mountain, Paulist A. C.	3:00	21:40
14	S. Inselbach, Clark House A. A.	3:00	21:50
15	D. Bloom, Clark House A. A.	3:00	21:51
16	G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C.	2:30	21:02

TEAM SCORE.

Clark House A. A.	2	3	6	7	8—	26
Paulist A. C.	1	4	5	9	10—	29

NOVICE WINS ROAD RUN.

Klaus Leads Home Big Field in St. Anselm's Race.

A handicap of five minutes, the limit allowed, aided John Klaus in a victory yesterday in his first attempt at road running. Klaus outdistanced a field of fourteen rival members of the St. Anselm's A. C. in a members' handicap chase of about four and one-half miles.

The winner, who has herstofore confined his athletic efforts to basket ball, took the leading position at the start and never relinquished his advantage. Klaus completed his journey in good condition and had an advantage of about 150 yards on the veteran Tim O'Connor, who finished second. Klaus's time was 24:08.

Joseph Losgar won the fast time prize. He started from scratch and finished sixth in 20:05.

The order of finish follows:

John Klaus, (5:00,) 24:08; T. O'Connor, (1:15,) 20:39; Harold Darby, (3:45,) 22:30; Charles Beagan, (2:45,) 22:48; Frank Huchko, (4:00,) 24:04; Joseph Losgar, (scratch,) 20:05; John Primoshie, (4:00,) 24:18; John Flatley, (2:45,) 23:06; Charles Lauth, (1:45,) 22:17; Stanley Bennett, (3:15,) 23:15; Arthur Levy, (2:15,) 22:09; Thomas De Flora, (2:45,) 23:41; A. Marquardt, (5:00,) 26:20; J. Shields, (5:00,) 26:25; J. Buchiner, (5:00,) 26:30.

MILOFSKY LEADS HARRIERS.

Is First Home in Handicap Run of L. I. A. L.

The initial handicap road race of the season for the Long Island Athletic League, held yesterday over the Swedish-American A. C.'s course of about five miles in Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for Louis Milofsky of the Kings County A. A. Milofsky started in a field of twenty-two harriers, with a handicap allowance of four minutes. He went to the head of the field about two miles after the start, and was never thereafter displaced. His actual time was 29:19.

The order of finish of the first ten follows:

L. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 29:19; J. Heinsohn, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 30:05; E. Hendrickson, Swedish-American A. C., (4:30,) 30:05; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., (4:00,) 30:17; J. Walsh, Swedish-American A. C., (4:00,) 31:05; J. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A., (scratch,) 27:30; W. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (4:00,) 31:44; O. Pollack, Kings County A. A., (4:30,) 31:52; S. Herrig, Brooklyn A. A., (0:40,) 26:45; F. Rudy, Brooklyn A. A., (0:25,) 28:26.

JOHNSON TO SEEK RELEASE OF PLAYERS

Will Confer with Officials in Effort to Get Men out of Army in Time for Season.

While the club owners and league officials are gathering here today for the preliminary meetings which will lead up to the joint baseball meeting of the major leagues Thursday, President Ban Johnson of the American League is preparing an appeal to the Government for the release of players in the army in time for the opening of the baseball season April 23.

Johnson will go to Washington today to confer with army officials upon the question of the early discharge of ball players still in the army, both here and abroad, so that the clubs may have the full strength of the men held on their reserve lists. In doing this he is acting in the same manner as the heads of large corporations and business houses who have petitioned for the release of men essential to their business.

The absence of many stars in the army and navy has been recognized as one of the handicaps to an otherwise big season. At the present time such men as Grover Cleveland Alexander, Hank Gowdy, Rabbit Maranville, and many of lesser prominence are in the service, and so far it has not been indicated when they will be discharged. It is not the intention of the baseball men to ask that their business be especially favored, but to seek the release of the players if the Government can see its way clear to release them.

The Boston Braves are counting heavily upon Hank Gowdy, not only for the strength he will add to the club, but for his power as a drawing card. Gowdy was the first ball player of the major leagues to enlist, and he has given an excellent account of himself. His presence would undoubtedly aid much in popularizing the Braves.

The Cincinnati club is holding up the appointment of a manager, owing to the absence of Christy Mathewson, who is still in France. The position has been held open for Matty, in the hope that he would return before the training season started. It will be necessary by that time to have a leader. The club officials have announced that they will not take any action until after the joint meeting here this week.

Several of the magnates have started for the baseball conclave. Fred Mitchell, President and manager of the Chicago Cubs, and Vice President William Veeck left Chicago for New York last night. At the same time, a party of minor league officials, headed by A. R. Tearney, Chairman of the Minor League Committee, left for New York. The minor league officials will hold a meeting here tomorrow, at which they will form their plans for the meeting with the big leagues later in the week. Their demands have already been presented to the National Commission, and will be presented at the joint meeting by that body.

Baseball men regard the meetings here this week as the most important the game has held in many years. A new start will be made from these gatherings. This means that new relations will be established with the minor leagues, and that a new Chairman will, in all probability, be elected to the National Commission.

Much of the interest centres on the position of August Herrmann, for fifteen years Chairman of the commission. It is expected that he will resign from the position. The recent reorganization of the Cincinnati Club with Herrmann as one of the officers indicated his intention of remaining at the head of the club, and therefore resigning from the commission. It is quite certain he will not be permitted to hold both positions again.

As the baseball people gather rumors are already flying through the air. One is to the effect that Clarence Rowland, who was recently let out as manager of the Chicago White Sox, will be appointed manager of the Cincinnati Reds to succeed Christy Mathewson, should the latter be unable to resume the reins. Rowland is on his way to New York and will confer with Herrmann here.

Al Demaree, the pitcher, has loomed up as a candidate for a managerial position. He is reported under consideration for the management of the Milwaukee Club of the American Association.

BOYD WINS SKATING RACE.

Defeats Taylor and Hearn in One-Mile Handicap.

Leslie Boyd of the Palace Skating Club, with a handicap of 65 yards, won the one-mile handicap race at the Kingston Skating Rink, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The scratch man, W. M. Taylor of the N. Y. A. C., finished second, and R. Hearn was third. Boyd's time was 3:04.

The half-mile novice race resulted in a dead heat between E. Denkel, racing unattached, and C. Hansen of the United States Army. G. Bjornholm of the Palace Skating Club finished behind the other two. The dead heat was made in 1:36 2-5.

Amateur Tourney Tonight.

Play will commence this evening at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn in a victory handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. The competition will be for billiardists of intermediate classes. Nine entries have been received, including C. Steinbugler, J. F. Blaisdell, E. G. McGill, C. R. Lewis, Frank Boyd, James Dalton, N. P. McManiman, James Shea, and Charles Worcester.

Golf Tourney Begins Today.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 12.—The qualifying round of the advertising golfers' tournament will be played on the championship course at Pinehurst tomorrow, and three divisions, each comprising thirty-two players, will qualify for match play.

WIN BEST-BALL MATCH.

Kitchen and Clark Defeat Galligan and Nye.

Amateur and professional golfers took part in a four-ball match at the Marine and Field Club yesterday afternoon. The result was that J. H. Kitchen and Jack Clark defeated L. A. Nye and Ted Galligan, the home pair, by 4 up and 2 to play. The winners had a best-ball of 74, to 78 for the other side.

After the first two holes were halved, Galligan won the third, but Kitchen squared accounts at the next. His side won the sixth, seventh, and eighth, and turned for home 2 up, when Galligan won the ninth. Five halved holes followed, and Kitchen and Clark became 3 up at the fifteenth. Kitchen almost got a 2 at the 220-yard sixteenth, but his 3 was good enough to win. They played the five holes Clark winning the seventeenth, while the home hole was halved. Clark had the best individual score, a 78, while Galligan had 79. Kitchen 81, and Nye 82. The best-ball card follows:

Kitchen and Clark.											
Out	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—	40	
In	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—	34	74
Nye and Galligan.											
Out	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	6	4—	41	
In	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—	41	78

Reductions Now Add To the Economies of This Attractive Clothing

Intrinsic value, as well as correct style, ever has been a characteristic of Weber and Heilbroner clothes. The prices at which these Fall and Winter Suits and Winter Overcoats first made their appearance were extraordinarily reasonable.

They are clothes of genuine metropolitan spirit—designed to meet the ideas of very particular New Yorkers. At the present Season End Reductions their attractiveness is doubled—their economies multiplied.

Suit Reductions		Overcoat Reductions	
$35, $30 and $28 Fancy Suits	$24.50	$38, $35, $30 and $28 Overcoats	$24.50
$40, $38, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	29.50	$38 and $35 Overcoats	28.50
$45, $43, $40 and $38 Fancy Suits	34.50	$45, $43 and $40 Overcoats	34.50
$50, $48 and $45 Fancy Suits	39.50	$50, $48 and $45 Overcoats	39.50
$58, $55 and $53 Fancy Suits	47.50	$60, $58, $55 and $50 Overcoats	47.50
$65 and $60 Fancy Suits	52.50	$75 and $65 Overcoats	59.50

Blue, Gray and Black Suits at Material Reductions

Oxford, Blue and Black Overcoats Included at These Reductions

No Charge for Alterations

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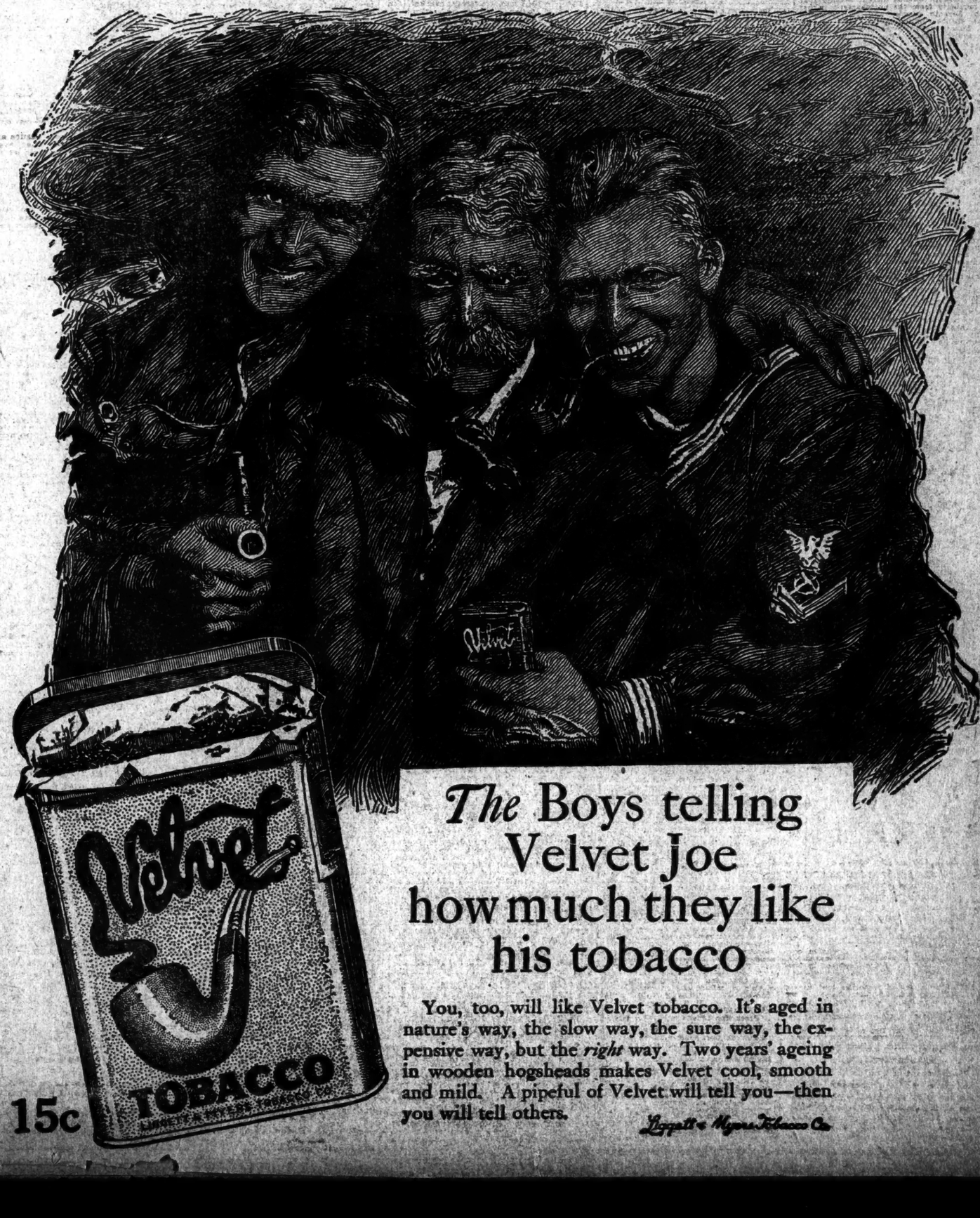

15c

The Boys telling Velvet Joe how much they like his tobacco

You, too, will like Velvet tobacco. It's aged in nature's way, the slow way, the sure way, the expensive way, but the *right* way. Two years' ageing in wooden hogsheads makes Velvet cool, smooth and mild. A pipeful of Velvet will tell you—then you will tell others.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES YOUNG BRUSH, Plaintiff, against CHARLES A. ACKERMAN, individually and as Executor of and under the last Will and Testament of CHARLOTTE Y. ACKERMAN, deceased, defendant.—County Clerk's Index No. 20288-1918.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1918, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said interlocutory judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

(Parcel No. 1.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished as lot numbne 920 on a map of the Bloomingdale tract made by J. F. Bridges and dated October 1826, on file in the office of the Register of the County of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-second Street distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel to Eleventh Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel to Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel to Eleventh Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly and along the said northerly line of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. (Said premises being known as and by street number 331 West 82nd Street.)

(Parcel No. 2.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue and running thence northwesterly parallel with West End Avenue seventy feet; thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street twelve feet, thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue fifteen feet, thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street twenty-six feet five inches more or less to the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence southerly along the easterly side of Riverside Drive sixty feet four and three-quarter inches more or less to the northeasterly corner of said Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street thirteen feet four and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. (Said premises being known as lot adjoining Parcel No. 1. above described.)

(Parcel No. 3.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches in a southeasterly direction from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and running thence southeasterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches, thence southwesterly at right angles to Twenty-fourth Street ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-third Streets; thence northwesterly along the centre line of said block and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches, and thence northeasterly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. (Said premises being known as and by street number 263 West 24th Street.)

(Parcel No. 4.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known and designated on a certain Map of Property belonging to the estate of Abraham Child, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York as Map number two of said estate by the number 44 and bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue distant seventy-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of the Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, thence running easterly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street ninety-nine and three-fourths feet, thence northerly on a line nearly parallel with the Seventh Avenue twenty-four and two-thirds feet, thence westerly parallel with Twenty-eighth Street ninety-nine and one-third feet to the Seventh Avenue aforesaid, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-four and two-thirds feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The said premises being now known as number 327 Seventh Avenue in the City of New York.

(Parcel No. 5.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known and distinguished on a map entitled Map No. 2 of lands in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the estate of the late Henry Eckford, deceased, New York, December 17th, 1847, laid out into lots by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 24th day of January, 1848, by the number Forty-five (45), bounded southerly in front by Thirty-third Street, westerly by lot designated on the said map as number Forty-four (44), and easterly by land heretofore of Thomas Gardner. (Said premises being known and by street number 135 West 33rd Street.)

Dated, New York, December 24th, 1918.

OTTO C. SOMMERICH, Referee.

SPITZ & BROMBERGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILSON LEE CANNON, Esq., Attorney for Defendant, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold, with the street numbers thereon:

Parcels 1 and 2 above described will be sold in one parcel, and parcels 3, 4 and 5 above described will each be sold separately.

Parcel 1 is subject to an agreement dated July 17th, 1900, recorded October 23rd, 1900, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 74, Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 401.

Parcel 2 is subject to a restrictive covenant in deed recorded March 15th, 1898, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 58, Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 440.

Parcel 3 is subject to a restrictive covenant contained in deed recorded March 8th, 1848, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 502 of Conveyances, Page 308.

The above described properties will be sold subject to any state of facts shown on accurate surveys, and to existing tenancies, none of which shall be nor be deemed to be an objection to title nor ground for rejecting the same.

Dated, New York, December 24th, 1918.

OTTO C. SOMMERICH, Referee.

ALLIES ON THE RHINE.

Summary of movements of the Allied armies of occupation and their positions on the Rhine in the January number of Current History Magazine. Published monthly by The New York Times Company, 25 cents a copy—$3 a year by mail.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26367. In Bankruptcy.—AARON BAUM, Bankrupt.

AARON BAUM, individually and trading as REINA NOVELTY MANUFACTURING CO., and also as LATIN AMERICAN TRADING BUREAU, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 6th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 23rd, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26497. In Bankruptcy.—JENNIE E. RAINE, Bankrupt.

Jennie E. Raine was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 7th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 23rd, 1919, at 10:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26319. In Bankruptcy.—BIG N DRESS CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Big N Dress Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 8th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 23d, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26493. In Bankruptcy.—RUDOLPH STEINTHAL, Bankrupt.

Rudolph Steinthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 23d, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25410.

Notice is given that RALPH HERZ, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 17, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 10, 1919.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26501.—In Bankruptcy.—AVA M. ANDERSON, Bankrupt.

Ava M. Anderson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on January 23rd, 1919, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26500. In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS KLEIN, Bankrupt.

Julius Klein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on January 9th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 23rd, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26072. In Bankruptcy.—NATIONAL CARTOON SERVICE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

National Cartoon Service Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on August 6th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on January 23rd, 1919, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—George Gilchrist, Frank E. Bliss and Edward B. Swinney, co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Gilchrist, Bliss & Co. Company, Plaintiffs, against Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., Thomas Patten, Thomas G. Patten, Walter R. Patten, Annie S. Patten, William Leidigh & Company, Inc., Realty Redemption Company of New York, William B. Wolffe, Thomas A. Lynch, James B. Patten, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, The City of New York, The Tax Lien Company of New York, also all persons unknown to plaintiffs claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action through or under the above named defendants, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz:—the wives, widows, husbands, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, legatees, creditors, trustees, committees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of the said named defendants or of any person or persons deriving any interest in or lien upon or title to the said real property, through or from them or any of them and their respective husbands, wives, widows and widowers, if any, and Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Trustee of the Tax Lien Company of New York, Bankrupt, Defendants.—Summons.—Lis. No. 5305.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, January 14th, 1918.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office & P. O. Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., Thomas Patten, Walter R. Patten, Annie S. Patten, James B. Patten and William B. Wolffe, and all persons unknown to plaintiffs claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action through or under the above named defendants, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to include in the following designations, viz:—the wives, widows, husbands, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, legatees, creditors, trustees, committees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of the said named defendants or of any person or persons deriving any interest in or lien upon or title to the said real property, through or from them or any of them and their respective husbands, wives, widows and widowers, if any:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Eugene A. Philbin, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated New York, December 20th, 1918.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs. Office and P. O. Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that the Greenwood Lake Transportation Company, owner of the steamship "Arlington," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury occasioned by an alleged storm occurring on September 8th, 1918. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY against STEAMSHIP "GOYAZ," her engines, &c. Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause of civil and maritime, for cargo damage $250,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on January 20, 1919, in United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal. S. D. N. Y.

HARRINGTON, BIGHAM & ENGLAR, Procs. for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company, owner of the steamtug "Mahaney," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 26th day of February, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $60,392.10. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Commissioner, at 49 Wall Street, New York City, 2 p.m. on or before February 24 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BUILDERS NOW ASK LENDERS TO REFORM

Material and Labor Stabilized, Trade Puts Challenge Up to Mortgage Men.

PRICES AT TRIAL LEVELS

What Investors May Expect in Construction Costs—Big Cuts Made—Mills Close.

Building material and equipment interests have taken the lending interests at their word in the matter of stabilizing prices and are putting the challenge back to them to reform their methods of making mortgage loans so that building can proceed.

When it became known to the building interests of the Eastern section of the country that they could not expect construction work to proceed until they stabilized their prices and showed some real signs of co-operating with the building investor to relieve the tension incident to lack of rentable space the American Radiator Company dropped its price at once 25 per cent., pipe-fitting interests dropped their prices 5 per cent., soil pipe interests are contemplating a radical drop, manufacturers of porcelain knobs dropped their prices from 5 to 25 per cent., and electric conduit manufacturers will shortly announce a price drop.

The American Brass Company has showed a drop of ¾ cents a pound on weatherproof wire, friction tapes are down 2 cents a pound, and the market on wrought brass butts is off 25 per cent. Linoleums have dropped from 5 to 25 per cent. In the tool department the Ames Shovel & Tool Company started the price dropping policy by a cut that ranged around 10 to 50 per cent.

The condition with regard to labor in the New York building situation is improving, the stabilized basis of 1918 instead of the sought-for 1919 base apparently proving acceptable to the men with modifications.

These modifications having been at the behest of the lending institutions, the building interests now put the challenge back to them and ask for the release of mortgage money so that building construction can accept the new base price offered and give the men employment. The best solution in this trade is that the lending companies adopt the amortized mortgage system, insist upon a 25 per cent. instead of the usual 10 to 15 per cent. upset equity and upon such a basis loan $100,000 investment lend the usual 60 per cent. of value, but by applying the principle of amortization gradually reduce the amount of excess loan to meet the assured lowering of wartime construction prices as the period of reconstruction unfolds itself.

This would eliminate the "shoestringer," it would stabilize the construction market, prevent overproduction, and at the same time tend to relieve the high cost of living that keeps wages high. The Federal Government, backed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, is committed to a policy of liberal construction, and that is understood in the trade to mean that with everything else ready for a great construction market, including general price reductions on heretofore excessively costly equipments and materials, money also should be made as free.

Under this plan the borrower on a million dollar operation three years ago, under the present permanent loan plan of making mortgage loans on buildings, would be told that although the value would be one million dollars, the lender would only consider the cost equal to that of the same type of building erected five years ago, which would be around $700,000. Therefore 60 per cent. of that cost would be $420,000, representing a permanent loan which is seldom paid off.

Under the amortization plan the loan would be made on the full value of a million dollars, which would represent a $600,000 loan which, in the course of five years, when it is expected that building costs will approximate normal, the lending interest would have his loan reduced to the basis upon which he normally would have made the engagement.

Lending institutions, when asked their attitude upon this plan, which has the full indorsement of the most prominent members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, most of the members of the American Institute of Architects, practically all of the building material manufacturing and distributing associations, as well as many of the most prominent building investors, returned the statement that the Federal authorities expect them not to make building commitments until after the next Loan drive is over in May. Secretary Wilson at Washington, co-operating with Roger W. Babson and Franklin T. Miller, in an attempt to start at once a nation-wide building revival, replies by saying:

"Inasmuch as the building industry is regarded by many as the means of facilitating the general industrial transition to a peace basis, it should have the encouragement of all interests. * * * Public construction will be helpful in mitigating conditions, therefore it is evident that private as well as public construction must be resumed before the country returns to normal conditions.

"Next to placing private funds in Government securities, it is desirable that they be invested in enduring wealth, like construction. The accumulated earnings of the country should not be diverted into forms of wealth easily consumed and without earning power. Permanent investments of wealth will stabilize the mental and financial conditions of the country as a whole as well as benefit the individual investor and his dependents. To bring this about all factors interested in construction must co-operate."

The need of immediate action to prevent disastrous results to a great many building material interests is best proved by the fact that absolute strangulation of demand has already resulted in the almost complete closing down of the eastern Portland cement industry.

The brick situation is so acute as to be causing much worry among manufacturers along the Raritan and Hudson Rivers, all of which plants are closed, not only for the Winter, but will probably defer opening until late in the Spring. Lime, plaster, and other basic commodities are also closing, or running at greatly reduced capacities. The price drops, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, are, frankly, merely bids for business. There may be slightly additional price modifications—they will be acts of desperation, not mere baitings of the building investor.

The drop is there to be accepted. If it is not accepted, extreme scarcity of materials and equipments when the Spring movement gets under way will force prices to levels that will make the present ones look puny. The market needs support. Lacking it, builders will have to take their chance on supply.

MEET SECRETARY LANE.

Many Interested in Americanization Movement at Reception.

More than 300 prominent representatives of interests actively interested in the progress of the Americanization movement in this country, and in this locality particularly, attended a reception yesterday afternoon to Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and to representatives of the various racial groups and the Committee of Racial Advisers of the Americanization Division of the Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, in the home of Mrs. David Rumsey, 2 Washington Square North.

Secretary Lane spoke briefly to the gathering, which was called primarily to give the Secretary a chance to meet leaders of the foreign-language groups and the editors of the local foreign-language press. He expressed the hope that Congress might do its share in the Americanization work by appropriating more money for educational purposes—for the Bureau of Education—than it does at present.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Caruso, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, George Gordon Battle, Herbert Kaufman, Assistant Secretary to Mr. Lane; F. C. Butler, Director of the Americanization Division; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Manning, Miss Frances Kellor, special adviser to the Commission on Americanization; Mrs. Gardiner Gayly, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Noyes (Mr. Noyes representing the British racial group); General C. Oberoutchieff of the Russian Army; Judge Otto H. Rosalsky, Charles F. Bowring, Major Brooman White of the British Army; many editors of the local foreign-language papers, and the following racial advisers of the bureau: Professor Alex Petrunkevitch of Yale, representing the Russian group; G. M. Manavian, representing the Armenian group; Dr. Abraham Yonannan of Columbia University, representing the Assyrian-Persian groups; August Puel, representing the French group; Dr. Antonio P. Savvidas, representing the Greek group; Stefano Miele, representing the Italian group, and Isaac Spectorsky, representing the Jewish group.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountancy
Classes Now Forming
Opening Lecture
Tuesday, Jan. 14, 6 P. M.
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write or telephone Cortlandt 1465, for further information.
Pace Institute
30 Church Street, New York

New York Preparatory SCHOOL 30th YEAR
New York—78 Park Av., bet. 38-39th Sts.
Brooklyn—Cor. Franklin and Jefferson Aves.
PREPARES SPECIALLY FOR
REGENTS and COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS
also WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS
NEW TERM BEGINS JANUARY 27.
Send for Catalog & "Success in Regents' Exams."

$15
Jan. 13, New Term, Night School. Pays for COMPLETE COURSE in STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING or TELEGRAPHY. Day School, $25. Positions Guaranteed.
Gaffey's School, 5 E. 35th St. 5th Av.
TEL. VAND. 4969. Est. 1884.

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Individual advancement. Enter any time.
Lexington Ave. & 35th St.

Dwight School 72 Park Av. bet. 38-39 Sts.
College & Regents Exams. 39th year. Moderate Fees. Also West Point and Annapolis.
Makes a study of the individual student.

SPANISH.—Start with new class Jan. 20. Language Institute, Tribune Bldg., Opp. City Hall.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 WEST 45th St. Secretarial training. Individual instruction.
WOOD'S BUSINESS SCHOOL FIFTH AVE. AND 125TH ST. 32th Year. 60,000 Graduates.
ITALIAN, With or Without Teacher. COLUMBUS MAGAZINE. 132 Nassau St.
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OPEN DAILY, 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $13 and up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 Whr Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
Health is Efficiency
A Germicide Climate and Ocean Breezes. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments.
Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

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HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Cap. 600. Special Winter Rates. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year. S. Nastein, Prop.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales, with complimentary Tea Service. Garage.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

PIERREPONT Family Hotel. Mrs Gerson L. Kahn

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The leading houses are: Chelsea, Dennis, Galen Hall, Holmhurst, Marlborough-Blenheim, Seaside, Shelburne, St. Charles, Strand and Wiltshire.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WALTERS PARK Inn
Wernersville, Pa.
"Just the Place"
for rest, recreation and health. Fine all-year-round climate. Splendid mountain roads. Own Garage. Electric and movement treatment when desired. Resident physician and nurses. 4 hours from New York. Express service. Always open. Ownership management. Est. 45 years.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Highland Park Hotel
AIKEN, S. C.
OPENS JANUARY 15. AMERICAN PLAN.
New hotel all modern conveniences. Golf, tennis, polo, driving and horseback riding. Ideal climate. J. J. SWEENEY, Mgr.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.

Hotel Windsor, PARK, facing beautiful Hemming Park is Jacksonville's largest and Florida's finest Hotel. Robt. B. Meyer Proprietor. J. T. Savanaugh, Mgr. Jacksonville, Fla

THE WEST COAST OF FLORIDA
is the ideal winter resort. Its wonderful climate enables the tourist to enjoy outdoor sport throughout season. Address Boards of Trade, Hotels, etc.

MIAMI, FLA.
Tropical; surf bathing at 75 degrees; fine hotels. Write Chamber of Commerce for booklet.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

PARTNER WANTED.
WELL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAVING A SEPARATE PLANT FOR MANUFACTURING INFANTS' COATS, WITH SALESMAN AND LINES NOW READY, DESIRES TO CONNECT WITH AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER AND ALL-AROUND INSIDE MAN; PROFIT-SHARING PROPOSITION; NO CAPITAL REQUIRED; AI REFERENCES WANTED AS TO EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND PREVIOUS RECORD; PARTY FORMERLY IN BUSINESS PREFERRED; ONLY THOSE BEING NOW IN THE INFANTS' COAT LINE NOW NEED APPLY. CONFIDENTIAL. BOX 78 TIMES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
Gentleman, who represents successfully several American manufacturers in Central America, is in New York and will accept other AI representations for that territory; banking references exchanged. S 285 Times.

Summer Camp wanted, fully equipped, for fifty boys; lease, buy, co-partnership; full particulars in first letter. S 271 Times.

Capital to Invest.

Young man with thorough knowledge of children's dresses will invest few hundred dollars and services in going concern; can make good. S 272 Times.

Successful furniture and rug salesman just out of the army desires connection with similar or other business; can invest few thousand dollars. Call Chelsea 7072.

Capital Wanted.

A mercantile house desires to borrow $3,000-$5,000 for the expansion of business; liberal compensation; principals only. Address R. B. 800 Times Downtown.

Man wanted to finance a fast growing manufacturing concern at a good interest and investment. S 93 Times.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY BUSINESS; EXCEPTIONAL LOCATION; UNUSUAL CLIENTELE; STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL. G 168 TIMES.

Upholstery, cabinet and refinishing business, well established and good income; splendid opportunity to immediate purchaser. K 313 Times.

For Sale.—Modern 30-ton ice plant, adjoining New York; only plant; great expansion possible; now operating. G 486 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of STEIN & SCHONCEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, January 13, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 30 West 20th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of coats, suits, fixtures, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—In the matter of CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, complainant, and NEW JERSEY DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., INC., defendant.

The undersigned, Master in Chancery of the New Jersey Dairy Products Co., Inc., will sell, by order of the court, at 228 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, today, Monday, January 13th, 1919, 11 A. M., all of the property, assets, effects, rights and credits of said company, consisting of a large and fine line of groceries, fixtures, ice boxes, scales, and office furniture, and book accounts. Also the Receiver's right, title and interest in and to three delivery trucks, a wagon, auto top and certain auto accessories. Application for confirmation of said sale will be made by me before the Chancellor at Chancery Chambers, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on January 14th, 1919, at 10 A. M.

Terms and conditions of the sale will be announced at the time of the sale.

CHARLES B. CLANCY, Receiver in Chancery, of New Jersey Dairy Products Co., Inc., 199 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

FRAME NEW LABOR LAWS.

Federation Prepares Program to Present to Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—What promises to be one of the most important labor programs ever presented to the State Legislature will be decided upon next Thursday at a conference of labor leaders to be held here under the auspices of the Reconstruction Committee of the State Federation of Labor. John Mitchell, Chairman of the committee, will preside.

Sub-committees have been at work on features of the program, and their reports will be submitted for action. One sub-committee has been at work for several weeks on a health program, and drastic changes in the present law affecting the health of workers will be recommended. One recommendation is that a cash benefit, not to exceed $8 a week, be given to workers temporarily disabled by accident, and whose status is not covered by the present workmen's compensation law.

The health program also provides for medical, surgical, and dental work, the establishment of maternity benefits, and a burial fund of $100 for each person. The plan provides for an equal distribution of the cost between the workers and employers with the administration left in the hands of the State Industrial Commission.

Another feature of the proposed plan is that employes may be insured without having to undergo a physical examination, while still another is that when an employe has been disabled or when he is ill he may choose his own physician instead of having a physician designated by the Industrial Commission or the employer, as is now provided.

The provisions of the proposed program relating to the health of women employes provides for a minimum wage and an eight-hour day. The present labor laws are also redrawn to include women office workers, and elevator operators, as well as those engaged in transportation service.

Labor leaders are relying upon the active co-operation of Governor Smith to put their program through.

WAR MATERIAL FOR ROADS.

Bankhead to Call Up Resolution Pviding for Transfer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Department of Agriculture is exerting efforts to secure from the War Department all available material not needed for war purposes, and which can be used immediately in improving the nation's highways. Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, will call up in the Senate tomorrow a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to turn over to the Department of Agriculture any material he can spare.

If the measure is successful in Congress, hundreds of motor trucks, automobiles, mules, horses, &c., which have been purchased for war purposes will soon be used in building roads all over the country. The plan is to distribute the material throughout the various States. It is expected that thousands of discharged soldiers, especially of the Engineer Corps, will be employed in the road building.

Objection has been made in the Senate to immediate consideration of the measure, for, when Senator Bankhead called it up ten days ago, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, made the point that the war property should not be disturbed until the peace treaty had been signed. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts suggested that, as there was a proposal to purchase and improve training fields and cantonments, the material should be held for a while.

But adherents of the measure are calling attention to the fact that, even now, army mounts are being sold at a sacrifice. At Camp Meade, last Tuesday, 650 army horses and mules brought prices as low as $40 in some instances, and the top scale was $115. The day afterward, at Fort Worth, 250 artillery and cavalry horses brought an average of $75, although the artillery horses cost $190 each and the cavalry mounts $165.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The weather was cold during Sunday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, with readings of zero or lower in interior New York and Northern New England. This cold change will be of short duration, as much warmer weather is approaching rapidly from the West and will overspread these regions Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature will rise decidedly Monday and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States and moderate temperatures will be general elsewhere east of the Mississippi River the next forty-eight hours, and probably longer.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

North and Middle Atlantic, gentle variable, becoming fresh south, fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England—Cloudy and much warmer Monday and Tuesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair and much warmer Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	41	10	4 P. M.	38	30
6 A. M.	48	9	6 P. M.	29	24
9 A. M.	42	13	9 P. M.	30	24
12 M.	30	30	11 P. M.	17	25

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 10; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 10; at 8 P. M. it was 25. Maximum temperature, 29 at 6:30 P. M.; minimum temperature, 9 at 6 A. M. Humidity, 52 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 52 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.71 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.66 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.

12:05—1,598 Bathgate Av., Bronx; Sarah Gaser ..... Slight

1:50—250 W. 85 St.; M. Gall ..... Slight

3:46—157 Rivington St.; J. Silverman $300

5:10—920 W. 31 St.; Isenbeck Not given

8:15—1,940 Marmion Av., Bronx; A. Baker ..... Slight

8:35—1,338 1st Av.; T. Lascis ..... Slight

10:56—1105 Fox St., Bronx; N. Greenberg ..... Slight

11:20—719 5th St.; B. Zeitter ..... Slight

P.M. Loss.

12:55—248 E. 110 St.; M. Takuna ..... Slight

1:00—316 W. 137 St.; F. Jordan ..... Slight

1:56—83 Mangin St.; Abraham & Bernstein $200

2:00—Broadway & 196 St., brush fire. None

2:05—60 E. Houston St.; P. Klee ..... Slight

2:10—52 W. 57 St.; chimney ..... Not given

4:45—115 W. 30 St.; Steiner Bros. ..... Slight

4:55—366 Water St.; J. Frendl ..... Slight

6:00—116 E. 96 St.; G. Acker ..... Slight

6:50—550 E. 145 St., Bronx; I. Mosicowitz $200

7:00—642-648 Water St.; Stanton Bag & Burlap Co. ..... Not given

7:10—826 E. 178 Av., Bronx; Mary Winklet ..... Not given

8:40—201 W. 118 St.; not given ..

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

General Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Dated Dec. 1, 1915 Due Dec. 1, 1965

Secured by direct mortgage on 2,843 miles of road, being a first mortgage on 4.9 miles.

During the ten years ended December 31, 1917, the Company's earnings averaged well above 4½ times all interest charges.

Price to yield about 5.05%

Ask for Circular A. G.-109

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building

Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. & 42nd St.

Correspondent Offices in 33 Cities

THE CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY

Public Utility Bonds
To yield about 5¼% to 6¼%

Railroad Bonds
To yield about 5% to 6%

Industrial Bonds
To yield about 5¼% to 6½%

Municipal Bonds
To yield about 4¼% to 5¾%

Short-Term Notes
To yield about 6% to 7%

Write for Circular 1226
"Current Investment Opportunities"

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

The Passing Opportunity

A real opportunity now exists to obtain investment bonds of unquestioned standing at prices which will return an unusually high yield over a long period of years.

We suggest the desirability of considering the exchange of short time bonds or notes for longer term investments.

To investors who send us a list of their short-time securities, we will submit a comprehensive List of bonds in maturities ranging from three to fifty years and yielding from 4½% to over 7%.

Ask for Circular A-1

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

We Offer, Subject to Sale,

$50,000

Lexington & Eastern Ry.
(Louisville & Nashville R. R.)

1st Mtge. 5s

DUE APRIL, 1965.

Price on Application

Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Exempt from United States Government Income Tax

	To Yield
Massachusetts 3½s	4.30%
Providence, R. I., 4s	4.50%
St. Louis, Mo., 4s	4.35%
Detroit, Mich., 4s	4.40%
Milwaukee, Wis., 4½s	4.40%
Bangor, Me., 4s	4.40%
Omaha, Neb., 4½s	4.45%
Bridgeport, Ct., 4s	4.45%
St. Paul, Minn., 4s	4.50%
Oakland, Cal., 4½s	4.60%
Toledo, O., Sch. Dist., 4½s	4.70%
Seattle, Wash., 4½s	4.75%

Circular on Application

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Foreign Trade Fields Being Surveyed.

A number of business men, representing large producing and manufacturing interests, have gone to Europe in the last fortnight and more are planning to go in the near future to study the market for American goods. Agents of banking houses and exporting firms are abroad looking over the ground for the renewal of old trade relations as soon as conditions are ripe and arrangements for an expansion of commerce under peace conditions may be made. While these visits are being carried out, the steel, copper, textile, and other industries are waiting for buying to expand at home, and they are watching for the earliest indications of a renewal of buying from abroad. It is needless to state that the early future of business activity in the United States is wrapped about by the possibilities of sales outside the country, and in this connection arises the question of the proper and adequate financing of exports. The French importer of American goods at the present time is under the necessity of paying a premium of about 5 per cent. on New York drafts; that is, he must pay a premium on his remittance of the purchase price over and above the cost of his goods and transportation charges. The Italian importer has a considerably heavier burden because of the existing exchange ratio, and great inequalities of exchange rates in other countries surround the current conduct of foreign commerce with numerous difficulties. In the main the major burden on former large customers of the United States is the result of vast changes in the movement of goods which resulted from the war and gave to this country a tremendous trade balance. It is generally realized by bankers that if sales of our goods abroad are to be increased in places where exchange rates are against the potential buyers measures must be taken to relieve the situation, and this can best be done through the extension of credits here. In some quarters it is believed to be a question whether current prices are more of a deterrent to export sales than the high cost to which the foreign importer would be put in paying for his purchases. Should the present period of light business in the export market be protracted it would be a natural thing to expect prices to move down, and it is for the purpose of forestalling such declines that business men are going abroad to see what may be done to stimulate buying across the seas. The necessity for expanding foreign commerce is one of the factors which is stimulating the interest of American bankers in the sale of foreign securities, Government and corporation, in the United States. They desire to have loans from abroad placed here as soon as the way may be paved for them, and it is expected that in the near future negotiations will come to light directed toward the flotation of new foreign paper in this country.

During last week enough details of the efforts toward forming a plan for the railroads came to light to show that on several important items railroad security owners and railroad managers are in agreement. The fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission went on record as opposing the five-year extension of Government control supplied fresh and important data on the attitude of railroad authorities toward measures to be used in returning the carriers to their owners. A vast amount of work must be done, of course, before any comprehensive program is outlined, and the promise is held forth that shippers will have considerable to say, but encouragement lay in the exchange of opinions which went on before the Senate committee. Walker D. Hines assumes the mantle of Mr. McAdoo as Director General, and all indications at the present time are that he will continue the policy of his predecessor. The inference to be drawn is that the debate over the disposal of the railroad question will continue along the lines so far followed, which will afford opportunity for the public to be heard before Congress gets far along in its deliberations over the railroad situation.

The conventional belief in the security markets is that prices discount positive industrial and financial occurrences at least six months in advance. If this may be taken as unfailing, stocks and bonds may be said to be unready as yet to forecast important developments under peace conditions. Last week the tendency of prices for stocks was slightly downward, while bonds did very little of anything. The decline of Steel common to the lowest point in several months appeared to be the result in part of the decline of 750,000 tons in unfilled orders reported as of Dec. 31, yet the recession of this issue and contemporary stocks in the metal field was hardly rapid enough to display any pronounced apprehension over the outlook for business. The announced purpose of certain copper concerns to limit output until signs of an increased demand appear would at other times probably have caused sharp recessions in the copper stocks, but as a matter of fact the week's downward movement was moderate. The effect of factors which in other years would have been depressing appears to be eased at the present time by the strong cash position of many industrial concerns and also by the inability of market followers to size up the possible result of many extraordinary happenings at home and abroad. The disorder which has reigned at Berlin and the fears expressed in allied countries over the spread of Bolshevism might be expected to influence the security markets because of their possible addition of complications to the return to normal life in Europe, and yet the markets have not seemed to pay much attention to these developments. The economic problems involved have thus far appeared of less import than those which grew directly out of the war, and it remains for the future to tell whether they will have any prolonged influence on the business and trade of the United States.

The investment demand for securities returning a high yield, backed by good assets and earning power, continues without evident signs of exception. The $65,000,000 telephone bonds and notes issued last week were quickly absorbed, and the easing of money rates paved the way for further offerings. Information that some of the railroads were getting accommodation from the War Finance Corporation indicated that a smaller demand in the way of railroad loans would come upon the public than bankers had expected recently.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Jan. 11, 1919:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	496,285	816,220	398,859
Tuesday	872,885	775,000	811,442
Wednesday	780,000	490,000	1,000,000
Thursday	676,630	819,853	1,005,248
Friday	466,225	467,880	627,332
Saturday	218,838	366,940	317,976
Total week	3,490,813	4,100,893	5,066,801
Year to date	3,099,096	7,082,106	8,048,427
BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$4,240,000	$4,240,000	$4,669,000
Tuesday	14,256,000	4,064,000	7,254,000
Wednesday	3,142,000	4,130,500	6,676,500
Thursday	5,627,500	4,643,500	5,779,000
Friday	7,267,500	5,270,500	5,111,500
Saturday	5,009,500	3,238,000	2,745,500
Total week	$53,580,000	$26,220,000	$33,401,500
Year to date	98,382,000	42,180,000	53,340,000

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	Jan. 11, '19	Jan. 12, '18	Change
R.R. & mis.	$10,527,000	$7,800,500	+ $2,427,500
Govt.	42,150,000	18,181,500	+ 24,968,500
State	28,000	7,000	+ 21,000
City	34,000	182,000	— 148,000
Total, all	$52,589,000	$26,220,000	+$27,819,000

RETURN OF LINES URGED BY MACKAY

Tells Representative Moon the Postal Will Waive Demand for Compensation.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, made public yesterday copies of a letter which he wrote to Representative John A. Moon, Chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Roads, which has under consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Moon for eventual Government ownership of the telegraphs. The letter was in reply to one written by Chairman Moon requesting Mr. Mackay to explain his views on Federal wire control. This is the letter:

The Hon. John A. Moon, Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Your letter of Dec. 16, with inclosures, would have received my attention before this had it not been that I was having put into pamphlet form an article, which I wrote for publication, which embodies my views on the subject of Government ownership, and I inclose such reprint herewith. As I would judge that the proposed joint resolution now under consideration by your committee has Government ownership of the telegraphs and telephones for its ultimate object, I think that the information contained in my article, gives ample reasons why the resolution should not be reported.

Regarding the proposition contained in the resolution that the telephone and telegraph systems be retained under the control of the postal system until otherwise ordered by Congress, I would respectfully submit that now that the purposes for which Congress enacted the joint resolution of July 16, 1918, namely, for the "national security or defense," have ceased to exist, the telegraph and telephone lines should be immediately returned to their owners, particularly as the Government, at least in the case of the operation of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, will probably show a loss of several millions of dollars for the year ending July 31, 1919, under the award of compensation made by the Postmaster General to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

On Nov. 11, 1918, in a letter to Postmaster General Burleson, I suggested that he return the telegraph lines of both companies to the owners, under the authority given him in the President's proclamation of July 22, 1918, and that in such an event the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company would be willing to waive any claim for compensation and accept what the lines have actually earned since the beginning of Federal control, and now repeat that offer. I am, yours very truly,

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, President.

Since writing this letter," said Mr. Mackay, "Judge Hand has decided that the power to award compensation can not be delegated to Mr. Burleson. It would seem to follow from this that the awards already made are void, including those made to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, as well as those to the Western Union and Bell Telephone, and Independent telephone companies.

The article which Mr. Mackay referred to was written by him for THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE and appeared several weeks ago. In it Mr. Mackay expressed himself as unalterably opposed to Federal ownership, and cited the expensive experiments of the British Government in conducting the wire systems of the British Empire.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,480,313	3,925,090
Same period a year ago	3,100,552	7,033,100

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	74.53	73.14	74.99	73.11
Same period a year ago	67.27	65.11	68.37	65.11

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
300	ADAMS EXPRESS	50	49¾	50	+ ¾
300	Advance Rumely	25	24	24¼	+ ¼
300	Advance Rumely pf	60	59	59½	+ ½
1,200	Ajax Rubber	68¼	67¾	67¾	— ¾
3,000	Ajax Rubber rights	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3,300	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
33,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35½	33	34	+ 1½
4,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	85½	83	84½	+ 1½
5,800	Am. Agri. Chemical	103	101	101	— 2
300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	98¾	98	98	+ 1½
44,300	Am. Beet Sugar	77	73	76¼	+ 3¼
65,800	Am. Can	50¾	47¾	48	+ ¼
1,200	Am. Can pf.	101	99½	100¼	+ ½
10,700	Am. Car & Foundry	93¾	89½	89¾	— 3¾
22,300	Am. Cotton Oil	45¾	44¼	44	+ ¼
200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	
500	Am. Express	93	90	95	+10¾
8,700	Am. Hide & Leather	16¾	13¾	15¾	+ 2
19,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	79	71¾	77	+ 5
6,000	Am. Ice	45½	42	44¾	+ 1½
1,100	Am. Ice pf.	59	58½	57	+ ½
5,550	Am. International	57½	55	55¾	+ ¾
24,900	Am. Linseed	33½	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
2,500	Am. Linseed pf.	90	90	90	
2,200	Am. Locomotive	42¾	41	41	— 1¼
800	Am. Locomotive pf.	102½	102	102	— 1
2,400	Am. Malting	4¾	2¾	3½	+ ¼
200	Am. Malting 1st pf.	46¾	46	46¾	+ ¾
40,100	Am. Smelting & Ref.	73¾	69¾	72¾	+ 2¾
700	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf.	106	105½	106	+ ½
900	Am. Snuff	105	105	105	— 1
3,600	Am. Steel Foundries	86	84½	85¼	+ ¾
16,100	Am. Sugar Refining	115¾	113¾	115	+ 1
450	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	115	113½	115	+ 2
11,800	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	90½	88¾	89¾	+ ¾
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	97¾	93	94¾	+ 2¼
7,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	101	99¾	101	+ 1
2,100	Am. Tobacco	206	201	204¾	+ 3¾
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	106	105	106	+ 1¼
2,300	Am. Woolen	63	60½	61	+ ½
200	Am. Woolen pf.	96	96¼	96¼	+ 1
800	Am. Writing Paper pf.	30	28½	29½	+ ¼
1,100	Am. Zinc L. & S.	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ 1¼
38,400	Anaconda Copper	60¾	59¾	60	— ¾
100	Assets Realization	17½	17	17½	
7,600	Assoc. Dry Goods	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
200	Assoc. Dry Goods 1st pf.	65	64¼	65	+ ¾
2,400	Associated Oil	75¾	70½	75¾	+ 4¾
2,400	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	93	92	92¾	+ ¼
800	Atch., Topeka & S.F. pf.	89	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8	8	8	
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	99	96½	96¼	+ ¼
1,940	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	108¼	104½	105	— 3½
200	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I. pf.	67	67	67	
19,600	BALDWIN LOCOMO.	76	73¼	73¼	— 2¼
1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	49¾	49	49	— ¾
400	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	55⅝	55¼	55¾	— ¾
14,900	Barrett Co.	115	103½	112	+ 8½
100	Barrett Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	+ 3½
300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	
400	Beth. Steel	62¾	60	61	— ¼
20,200	Beth. Steel Class B	62¼	60¾	60¾	+ 2¾
100	Bethl. Steel pf.	91	91	91	
1,600	Bath. Steel 8% pf.	105	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
2,800	Booth Fisheries	22	21	21½	— ¾
41,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	26¾	25¼	26¼	+ 2¼
2,100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10¾	10	10	— ¼
4,650	Burns Brothers	157	155	156¾	— ¼
4,515	Butte Copper & Zinc	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¼
3,900	Butte & Superior	21	19¾	19¾	— 1¼
100	Butterick Co.	17¼	17¼	17¼	
14,900	CAL. PACKING	82¼	49¾	51¾	+ 1¾
13,460	Cal. Petroleum	23¾	21¼	22½	+ ¾
7,000	Cal. Petroleum pf.	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¾
100	Calumet & Arizona	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ¾
800	Canadian Pacific	159⅝	158¾	159	+ 1
500	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	93¾	92½	93¼	+ 1
15,700	Central Leather Co.	62¾	58¾	59¾	— ⅝
575	Central Leather Co. pf.	105	104½	105	+ 2
33	Central & So. Am. Tel.	117	107	117	
1,100	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
1,300	Chandler Motor	108	106	106	— 1
2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¼	56¾	56⅞	— ⅜
200	Chi. & Alton	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
200	Chi. Great Western	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
500	Chi. Great Western pf.	26¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
7,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	41¾	39¾	41¾	+ 1¾
5,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	74½	71¾	72¾	+ ¾
1,560	Chi. & Northwestern	96¾	96	96	— ¾
200	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	132	131¼	132	+ ¾
5,500	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	26¾	25	25¼	— ¾
300	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf	80	79½	79½	— ½
485	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf	67	66¾	67	
800	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	82	82	82	+ 1¼
50	Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	113	113	113	
3,400	Chile Copper	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
4,400	Chino Copper	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¼
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	35	35	+ ¼
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¾
400	Cluett, Peabody	63	62½	62½	— ½
200	Cluett, Peabody pf.	103½	103½	103½	— ½
700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	37	37	— 1
100	Colorado Southern	21	21	21	— ¼
4,900	Columbia Gas & Elec.	43¾	42¼	42¾	— ¾
2,600	Consol. Gas	96¾	94	94¾	— 1¾
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
4,600	Continental Can	71¾	69¾	70	— 1¾
2,500	Continental Insurance	89	88½	89	
59,100	Corn Products Ref.	50¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
350	Corn Products Ref. pf.	108¾	103¾	*103¾	+ 1¾
9,600	Crucible Steel	58¾	56	56	— 2¾
600	Crucible Steel pf.	92	91	92	+ ¾
60,510	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	25¼	25½	— 4¾
4,500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80	75	75¼	— 3¾
1,100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160	150	150	
500	DEERE & CO. pf.	96	95¼	95¼	— ¾
1,400	Del. & Hudson	104¾	104	104	— 1
100	Del., Lack. & Western	176	176	176	— 4¼
200	Den. & Rio Grande	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1,200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	7¾	6¾	7	— ¼
3,700	Detroit Edison Co.	72	71	72	
60,500	Distillers Securities	55¾	52¾	54¾	+ 1¾
1,300	Dome Mines	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
100	ELK HORN COAL	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ 1
6,000	Erie	17¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
1,200	Erie 1st pf.	28	27½	27¾	— ¼
100	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ 1¼
200	Fisher Body	99	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
6,000	GASTON, WM. & W.	30¾	29½	29¾	— ¼
100	General Chemical	170	170	170	+ 5
19,400	General Cigar	53¾	50	53	+ 1¾
400	General Cigar pf.	103	103	103	
900	General Electric	151½	149¾	149¾	— 1
12,100	General Motors	131¾	128	128	— 3
16,700	General Motors rights	2¾	1¾	1¾	— ¾
500	General Motors pf.	84½	82	84¼	+ 2¾
5,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	58¾	56¾	57¾	+ ¾
200	Goodrich pf.	104	103	104	
400	Graham Consol.	80	77¾	77¾	— 2¼
4,000	Great Northern pf.	94	93¼	93¾	— ¼
64,200	Great Northern Ctfs. for Ore Properties	35¾	31⅜	34⅝	+ 2¾
2,300	Greene-Cananea Copper	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
1,400	Gulf States Steel	61¾	58	58	— 2¾
100	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
400	HARTMAN CORP.	56	54¼	55	
400	Haskell & Barker	45¼	44	44	— 1¼
300	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	98½	97¾	98¼	— ¼
18,500	Inspiration Copper	47¾	43¼	*43½	— 1¾
21,400	Interboro Consol.	6¾	5	5¾	— ¼
10,900	Interboro Consol. pf.	23	17½	20	+ 2¾
300	Inter. Agricultural	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
1,700	Inter. Agricultural pf.	58¾	52	58¾	+ 5¾
1,000	Inter. Harvester, new	114	113	113	— 1
200	Inter. Harv. pf., new	118	116	118¾	+ ¾
7,500	Inter. Mer. Marine	25¾	25¼	25½	— ¼
90,700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	113	106	107¾	— 4¼
10,600	Inter. Nickel	33¼	31	31	— 1¼
2,000	Inter. Paper	32	30½	31	+ ½
200	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
1,000	JEWEL TEA	30	28¾	30	
200	Jewel Tea pf.	88	88	89	— 1

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
800	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
1,200	Kelly-Springfield Tire	70¼	68¼	70¾	— ¼
100	Kelly-Springfield Tire pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ¼
15,400	Kennecott Copper	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	108	108	108	+ 8
2,300	LACK. STEEL	66¼	64½	65½	— 1⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
200	Lee Rubber & Tire	22	22	22	— ¼
2,800	Lehigh Valley	58	56¾	56¾	— 1⅛
200	Liggett & Myers	234¼	230½	230¾	— 2¾
200	Liggett & Myers pf.	111¾	109½	110	— ¾
900	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45	41	43	— 2¼
200	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf.	95	94½	94½	— 2¼
200	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ¾
1,000	Lorillard (P.) Co.	108	102	108	+ 4¾
100	Louisville & Nashville	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ¾
200	MACKAY COS.	71¾	71½	71¾	+ 1⅜
535	Manhattan Elevated	68½	62	68¼	+ 5¾
1,700	Maxwell Motors	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¾
600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	52¾	51	52¾	+ 1¾
1,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21¼	20	21¼	+ ¾
2,400	May Dept. Stores	95	90	93¾	+ 3¾
400	May Dept. Stores pf.	104	104	104	
161,000	Mexican Petroleum	193	175½	176	— 6
8,100	Miami Copper	24¾	24	24¾	— ¾
10	Michigan Central	92	92	92	
18,900	Midvale Steel	44¾	43¼	43¾	— ¾
100	Minn. & St. Louis new	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	90	90	90	
1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
14,000	Mo. Pacific	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ¾
1,000	Mo. Pacific pf.	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ¼
200	Montana Power	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
500	NATIONAL ACME	31¼	30¾	31	+ 1
400	National Biscuit	113	111¾	112	— ½
300	National Biscuit pf.	120	117	118	+ 5½
200	National Cloak & S. pf.	104	104	104	
7,800	National Conduit & C.	16¾	15¾	16	— ¼
2,500	National Enam. & S.	49	48¼	48¼	— ¼
100	National Enam. & S. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
1,400	National Lead	66	64	64	— 1¾
400	National Lead pf.	106	105¾	106	+ 1
1,720	Nevada Consol. Copper	17¾	17	17	— ¼
200	N. Y. Air Brake	103	103	103	+ 3
7,514	N. Y. Central	77¾	75¼	77½	+ 2¾
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	30	30	30	+ ¼
100	N. Y. Dock	25¾	25¾	25¾	— 1¾
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	48	48	48	+ 2
2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	32¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
200	N. Y. Ontario & West'n.	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
300	Norfolk & Southern	18¾	18	17¾	— ¼
800	Norfolk & Western	107¾	106	106	— 2
19,500	Norfolk & Western rts.	¾	¾	¾	
200	North American	47	47	47	+ 2½
3,700	Northern Pacific	83¼	82¼	82¼	— ¾
1,860	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	55	54	55	+ 2½
8,420	OHIO CITIES GAS.	44½	43¾	43¾	— ¾
400	Ohio Fuel Supply	44½	44½	44½	— ¾
25,400	Okla. Prod. and Ref.	10¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
3,900	Ontario Mining	7¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
300	Owens Bottle Machine	48¾	47½	48¾	+ 1¼
1,400	PACIFIC MAIL	37⅜	36¼	36¾	— ⅝
80,300	Pan Am. Pet. & T.	73⅜	69¾	69¾	— 2½
1,100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	127½	124½	124½	
6,300	Pennsylvania Railroad	48	47¾	48¾	
1,400	People's Gas, Chicago	49	48	48½	
100	Peoria & Eastern	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
100	Pere Marquette prior pf.	68	68	68	+ 1
900	Philadelphia Co.	32	30¼	31¾	+ 1½
8,000	Pierce-Arrow	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
600	Pierce-Arrow pf.	102	101¾	102	
48,700	Pierce Oil	19⅜	17¾	18	— 1
200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	48	47¾	48	— ¼
11,700	Pittsburgh Coal	95¼	93¾	94¼	— ¼
200	Pitts. Coal pf.	87	86	87	+ 1
12,100	Pitts. & West Va.	38½	36	36¾	— 1¾
700	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	81	80	80¾	— ¾
200	Pond Creek Coal	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
600	Pressed Steel Car	64½	63	64½	+ 1½
100	Public Service, N. J.	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
500	Pullman Co.	122	120	120	— 2
3,300	RY. STEEL SPRING.	76¾	73½	74	— 1¾
2,885	Rep. Consol. Copper	31	30¼	30¼	— ¼
17,300	Reading	89¾	86¾	89¾	+ 2¼
100	Reading 1st pf.	36½	36½	36½	+ 1
5,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ 2½
200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	102	101	102	+ 1
19,800	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	76¾	73	74¼	— 4¾
700	S. L.-SAN FRAN.	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
100	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	37	37	37	+ 2¼
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	31	31	31	
300	Savage Arms	61¾	58	61¾	+ 7⅜
600	Saxon Motor	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
100	Seaboard Air Line	9¼	9¼	9¼	
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18¾	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
2,000	Sears-Roebuck & Co.	185½	176½	181	+ 6
1,100	Shattuck-Arizona	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
18,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	36¼	34½	34⅝	— 1¾
300	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
87,500	Southern Pacific	103¾	100¾	100¾	— 1
200	South Porto Rico Sugar	140	140	140	+ 6
15,600	Southern Railway	29⅝	28½	28½	— ⅝
800	Southern Railway pf.	89¾	89	89¼	— ¾
15	Standard Milling	120	120	120	
100	Standard Milling pf.	88	88	88	+ 2¼
600	Stewart Warner Speed.	87	86½	86¾	
6,600	Stromberg Carburetor	40	36¾	39	— 1
49,100	Studebaker Co.	53¾	50¾	51¾	+ ¾
1,000	Stutz Motor	51	49¾	50¾	— ¼
600	Superior Steel	36¾	35½	35½	— ¾
900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	14½	14	14	— ¼
22,100	Texas Co.	131	125	125¼

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WORLD'S WAR DEBT REACHES VAST SUM

Total Liabilities of Countries Actively Engaged Estimated to be $194,000,000,000.

GERMANY'S HUGE BURDEN

Represents a Mortgage of 50% of the National Wealth — Bank Studies War's Financial Problems.

The total indebtedness of the seven great nations which were chiefly engaged in carrying forward the great war increased in four years from $37,000,000,000 to more than $194,000,000,000, according to a statement issued by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, while the total indebtedness of the nations of the world has increased to more than $200,000,000,000. The bank's compilations show that Great Britain and Germany have the heaviest debts of any of the belligerents, that France comes third, and Austria-Hungary, Russia, the United States, and Italy follow in order.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has made a study of the war obligations of Europe and the United States, and will shortly publish a book entitled "The World's War Debt."

According to the bank's estimate the securities now outstanding against the seven chief nations which were in conflict are greater than the developed wealth of any single nation of the world other than the United States. These securities represent a sum six times as large as all of the bank deposits of the United States, twelve times as large as all gold and silver mined since the beginning of the world, and twenty times as large as the value of the annual foreign trade of this country.

In the middle of 1914 the indebtedness of Great Britain represented a mortgage equal to 4 per cent. of the nation's wealth. Great Britain's indebtedness at present is equal to a mortgage of more than 44 per cent. of that wealth. Germany's present indebtedness represents a mortgage of nearly 50 per cent. of the national wealth. In 1914 Germany's indebtedness was equal to a mortgage of only 6 per cent. of that wealth. The increase for Austria-Hungary has been to 60 per cent. of her wealth, France and Russia to 45 per cent., and the United States to 8 per cent.

In setting forth the indebtedness of the nations on Jan. 1, 1919, the following figures of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank show a comparison with the national debt figures as they stood at the outbreak of the war on Aug. 1, 1914:

Gross Debt of	Aug. 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1919.
United States..	$1,000,000,000	$21,000,000,000
Great Britain..	8,500,000,000	40,000,000,000
France	6,500,000,000	30,000,000,000
Russia	4,000,000,000	27,000,000,000
Italy	2,800,000,000	12,000,000,000
Entente nations	$18,400,000,000	$130,000,000,000
German Emp. & States	$9,200,000,000	$40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	3,700,000,000	24,000,000,000
Teutonic nations	$12,900,000,000	$64,000,000,000
Gross debt, all.	$27,300,000,000	$194,000,000,000

In discussing these a statement by the bank says: "Vast as the above figures are, the debt obligations of the nations will not end even here. A gross total of $194,000,000,000 for the countries given acknowledges only the war indebtedness, as added to the indebtedness of 1914. It makes no allowance for obligations to be incurred for further military purposes, for the demobilising of armies or for pensioning them. Nor does it allow for the restoration and replenishment expenditures that will impose upon the nations the duty to incur further loans. There will be, besides the expense of demobilising the armies, the work of rebuilding and restoring, of housing on an unparalleled scale and road making. There will be the imperative need of agricultural development, shipbuilding, and improvement of transportation. In say nothing of schemes of economic and social reform that are regarded as absolutely essential to future national efficiency.

"Increasing the wealth of nations and preparing carefully drawn tax plans will eventually bring about the wiping out of war debts. In the century following the battle of Waterloo the British nation gained vastly in prosperity, although its debt was larger than ever before. In similar fashion it can be shown how the wealth of France increased in the face of war. Notwithstanding the blows to her prosperity dealt by the revolution of 1789, the Napoleonic period, the revolution of 1848, and the Prussian war of 1870, industry and accumulation went on in France so that, compared with 1789, the wealth of the country up to the opening of the great war had increased more than eightfold.

"The determining factor of the whole matter in the future will after all lie not so much in the bulk of indebtedness as in the productive power of the people to support that indebtedness. Depending upon the wealth production of the people, the support of the war debts will be governed accordingly, and debts will be wiped out not by any repudiation or conscription but by encouraging industry, trade, commerce, and economic activity of every kind."

Loan Campaign Next April.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Opening of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign April 6, the second anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany, is under consideration by Treasury officials, but no decision has been reached. The Third Liberty Loan drive started on April 6, 1918, the first anniversary.

It is planned to have the campaign run for three weeks, and to ask for between five and six billion dollars. Whether the interest rate will be higher than the 4¼ per cent. borne by the last issues depends partly on the movement of the market price of Liberty bonds in the next two months. The bonds will be of short maturity—about five years.

Advertising posters for the Fifth Loan have been partly chosen, and organizers are already making preliminary plans for sales campaigns. Motion pictures and public speakers will be used extensively.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JAN. 11, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$53,539,000	$83,882,500
Same period last year ..	26,220,000	42,159,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	78.98	78.82	79.01	78.82
Same period a year ago.	77.16	76.80	77.26	76.80

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	33	14	AL. G. M. 6s. Ser. B	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
96	96	1	Alabama Gt. So. 5s.	96	96	96	..
102¼	101¾	35	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	102½	101¾	101¾	— ¼
98½	98¼	4	Am. Ag. Ch. conv. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼	— ¼
88	88	5	Am. Cotton Oil 5s...	88	88	88	+ ½
100	99¾	1	Am. Hide & L. 6s...	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
92	92	51	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.	92	92	92	..
85	83¾	100	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.	84	83¾	84	..
102¼	100¾	408	Am. T. & T. conv. 6s.	101¾	100¾	101¼	+ ¾
94	93	51	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	94	93	94	+ 1¾
89	89	1	Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s	89	89	89	+ 2½
78	77	1	Am. T. & T. conv. 4s.	78	78	78	+ 1
89¾	83¾	6	Am. Writing P. 5s..	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ 1
89¾	87¼	6	Armour & Co. 4½s..	89¾	87¼	88½	+ 1¾
85½	85	55	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s.	85½	85	85	— ½
80	79¾	4	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	80	79¾	79¾	— ¾
95	94¾	3	A., T. & S.F. conv. 4s '60	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
97½	96½	8	At. & Char. A.L. 1st 5s	97½	96½	96½	— ¾
85½	84	17	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s...	85½	84	84¼	— ¾
88	87	2	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	87	87	87	— 1
78¼	78½	21	A.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s.	78½	78¼	78¼	— ¾
82½	80	46	BALT. & O. g. 4s...	81½	80	81	— 1¼
82	81	20	Balt. & O. ref. 5s..	82	81½	81½	— ¼
89	88¾	3	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	89	88¾	89	— ¼
80	77¾	123	B. & O. conv. 4½s.	80	77¾	78¼	— ¾
68	67¾	5	B. & O., Tol. & C. 4s	68	67¾	67¾	— ¾
96	95½	7	Beth. Steel cxt. 5s..	96	96	96	..
83	82¾	16	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	83	82¾	83	..
88½	87	24	Beth Steel ref. 5s...	88½	87	87	— 1½
99	99	30	Bradan Copper 6s...	99	99	99	..
89	85¼	79	B. R. T. 7s. 1921...	85¼	84	85	+ ¾
89	85	6	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s.	50	50	50	+ 4½
76	75	4	B. R. T. gold 5s....	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
85½	85¾	1	Bush Term. 5s.....	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
81	81	3	Bush Term Bldgs. 5s	81	81	81	— ½
96½	96¾	2	CAL. G. & E. 5s....	96½	96½	96½	..
95¼	95	3	Can. South. con. 5s..	95¼	95	95	..
62¼	62¾	9	Cent. N. E. 4s.....	62¾	62¼	62½	..
97	96¾	39	Central Leather 5s..	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ½
105	104¾	16	Cent. of NeJ. gen. 5s.	105	104¾	105	..
65	65	1	Cent. Vermont 4s....	65	65	65	— 1
100	100	1	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s..	100	100	100	+ ½
94¾	94¾	5	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¾
88	82	12	Central Pacific 4s..	82	82	82¾	+ ¾
99½	98¼	55	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	99¼	98¼	99¼	+ ½
89	87	116	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.	88	87	87	— 1
92	92	5	Ches. & O. fund. 5s.	92	92	92	+ ¾
81½	80	27	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	81¼	80	80	— 1¼
83¾	80	3	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	82	80	80	— 2¼
48	48	2	Chi. & Alton 3s. reg.	48	48	48	..
53	52	3	Chicago & Alton 3s.	53	52	52	— 3½
40	39	10	Chicago & Alton 3½s.	39	39	39	— 1
83½	81¾	76	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	83½	81¾	82½	— 1½
95¾	95¾	345	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
85¾	85¾	3	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ½
93¾	93¼	6	C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ½
78¼	78¼	1	C., B. & R. Ill. g. 5s.				
			U. S. M. & T. cfs.	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
63¼	61¼	38	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	62	61½	61½	— ¼
84	84	11	C., M. & S.P. gen. 4½s	84	84	84	— 4¾
76	75¾	5	C., M. & S. P. gen. 4s	76	75¾	76	— 1¼
81¾	80¾	68	C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s.	81¾	81¼	81¾	+ ½
84	82½	16	C., M. & S. P. 4s. '25	84	84	84	+ 2¾
78¾	78¼	1	C., M. & S. P. 4s. '34.	78¾	78¾	78½	— 2½
74¼	72½	133	C., M. & S. P. ref. 4½s	74	72½	72½	— 1
82	79	28	C., M. & S. P. cv. 4½s	81½	80½	80¼	— 1½
98¾	98	26	C., M. & S. P., C. & P. W. 5s.....	98½	98	98	— ¾
99	99	1	C., M. & S. P., Wis. & M. Div. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	..
100¾	100¼	21	Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ¼
78¼	78¼	79	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	76¼	76	76¼	— ¼
79	78	13	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	79	78	78¼	— ¾
89	88½	20	Chi. Un. Station 4½s	89	88½	88½	..
65	62	46	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s.	64	62	63¼	— 1¾
110	107¾	16	Chile Copper 7s.....	108	107¾	107¾	— 1¾
85	84	22	Chile Cop. col. tr. 5s.	85	84	84¾	— ¼
95	94¼	80	Chile Cop. cv. 5s...	95	95	95	+ ¼
72¾	72¾	5	C., C. C. & St. L. gen. 4s	72¾	72¾	73½	+ 1
80	78½	13	C., C. C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	80	79½	79¾	— ¼
74¼	74¼	1	C., C., C. & St. L., Spring. Div. 4s....	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
76	75¾	11	Col. Industrial 5s..	76	75¾	76	+ ¼
88¾	88¼	12	Col. & So. 1st 4s....	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ½
79½	78½	12	Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	79¾	78½	79	+ ¼
82¼	82¼	1	Col. Gas & El. 5s...	82½	82¼	82¼	..
68	68	5	Col. & 9th Av. 5s...	68	68	68	—27
103	101½	18	Con. Gas cv. 6s....	101¾	101½	101½	..
101	101	2	Corn P. Ref. of 5s. '31.	101	101	101	+ 1¼
98	98	5	Cumberland Tel. 5s.	98	98	98	..
85¼	85¼	3	D. & H. 1st & ref. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ¼
95	94¾	3	Del. & Hud. cv. 5s..	95¾	95	95	..
57½	52	3	D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	52	52	52	— 5¼
73	72½	2	Den. & R. G. con. 4s	72½	72½	72½	— ¾
84¼	83¾	7	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	84¼	83¾	84¼	+ ¼
78½	73	20	Det. United 4½s....	73½	73	73½	..
91	90¼	35	Dist. Secur. 5s.....	91	90¼	90¾	+ ¼
95¼	95¼	1	E. T., Va. & G. cons. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
100¾	100¾	1	Erie 1st cons. 7s....	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
86¼	84¾	91	Erie gen. 4s.....	86	84¾	85	— 1¼
48¼	47	18	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A..	48¼	47	48	+ ¼
48¼	48	1	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B..	48	48	48	— ¼
52¾	51½	15	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D..	52½	51½	52¼	+ 1
98	97	6	Ev. & T. H. cons. 6s	98	98	98	+ 1
85	84	10	FLA. E. C. 4½s....	85	84	85	+ 2¼
101	101	2	GEN. RIVER. 5s....	101	101	101	+ 3
89	88¾	1	Gt. North. ref. 4½s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	— ¼
83	83	5	HOCK. VAL. 4½s...	83	83	83	— 1¾
97	97	1	H. & Tex. C. 1st 5s.	97	97	97	+ 4
60¾	56¾	111	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	60¾	58½	60	+ 2½
18	17	46	H. & N. n. adj. 5s..	18	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
79	79	1	ILL. CEN. 4s. '52..	79	79	79	— 1
84¼	83½	6	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s....	84	83½	83½	— ¾
95	94¼	3	Ill. C. & G., St. L. & N. O. jt. 4s.....	94½	94¼	94¼	— ¾
84¼	82¼	11	Illinois Steel 4½s...	84¼	82¼	82½	— 1¾
97½	96¾	18	Indiana Steel 5s....	98¾	96¾	96¾	— ¾
43¾	39¼	1106	Inter-Met. 4½s.....	43¾	40¾	41¾	+ 1
72¾	70	839	Int. Rap. Transit 5s	72¾	70¼	71	+ ½
78	76½	69	Int. Agricul. 5s.....	77¾	76½	78	+ 1¾
102	99¾	171	Int. Mer. Ma. 6s....	101¾	99¾	99¾	— 2¾
44½	43½	16	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s....	44	43½	43½	— 1
91	91	1	KAN. & M. 2d 7s....	91	91	91	+ 2
78½	75	5	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	78½	75	75	— ½
85	84½	24	Kansas City So. 5s..	85	84½	85	..
81	79¾	13	Kansas City T. 4s..	81	79¾	80½	— ¾
96¾	96¼	10	LACK. & S. 5s. '23..	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ½
89¾	89¾	3	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¼
89	88½	6	Lake Shore 4s. '28..	89	88½	88½	— 1¼
89	88½	1	Lake Shore 4s. '31..	89	89	89	+ ½
99¼	99¼	7	Laclede Gas 1st 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
80½	80½	1	L. V. of P. cons. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
102¾	102	64	Leh. Val. c. 6s. t.-c.	102¾	102¾	102½	+ ¼
98¼	98¼	3	Leh. Val. Term. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
94	92	22	Liggett & Myers 5s.	94	92	93½	+ ¼
113¾	113	17	Liggett & Myers 7s.	113¾	113	113¾	+ ½
113	113	1	Lorillard 7s	113	113	113	..
94	92	24	Lorillard 5s	93½	92	92	— 2
100¼	100¼	1	Louis. & Nash. un. 4s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
88½	88¾	80	Lou. & Nash. un. 4s.	87¼	86¾	86¾	— ½
182	182	1	M. PET. cv. 6s. S. C.	182	182	182	+18½
88¾	87	86	Midvale Steel 5s....	88½	88	88¼	..
99	99	1	M., L. S. & W. c. 5s.	99	99	99	+ 2½
89	88¾	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
87	87	20	M. K. & T. 1st 4s..	87	87	87½	+ ½
50	50	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	50	50	50	— 3
63¼	62¾	141	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	63¼	62¾	63¾	— ¾
93¾	93¾	2	Mo. Pac. 5s. 1923..	93¾	93¾	93¾	— 1½
99¼	99½	10	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
93¾	92¼	41	Montana Power 5s..	93½	92¾	93	— 2¾
100	100	5	N. C. & ST. L. c. 5s.	100	100	100	..
97½	97½	3	N. O. T. & M. 6s.	97½	97½	97½	+ 1½
56	54½	10	N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	56	56	56	+ 1¼
99¾	98¾	344	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s.	99¾	98¾	98¾	— ¾
83	82	21	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	83	82	83	— ¾
84	83	1	N. Y. C. deb. 4s. '34	86	86	86	+ 1
92¾	92¼	1	N. Y., G. E. L. H. & P. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¾
95¾	95¾	2	N. Y., L. & W. c. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	..
88	88	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. ev. d. 6s	88	88	88	— 5
57	57	14	N. Y. Munic. Ry. 5s.	57	57	57	—42
70	70	2	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	70	70	70	..
43½	40¾	65	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s...	43½	40¾	42¼	+ 1½

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14½	11¾	177	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s.	14¾	13	13¾	+ 1½
62	61¾	2	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s.	62	61¾	61¾	— 2¾
90¾	88	7	N. Y. Tele. 4½s....	89½	88	89½	— 1¾
53	52	26	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	53	52	53½	— ½
65½	63	4	N. & So. 1st ref. 5s.	65¾	63	63¾	+ 1½
108	107	303	N. A. W. cv. 6s. w. i.	108	107	107¾	— ¾
89½	85¼	25	Norf. & W. con. 4s...	86½	85¼	85¾	+ 3
86	84½	26½	Northern Pacific 4s.	86	85½	86	+ ¾
61¾	60¾	9½	Northern Pacific 3s.	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¾
91	90¼	2	Nor. S. P. 1st & r. 5s	91	91	91	..
97	97	4	OREG. & CAL. 1st 5s	97	97	97	+ 1
86	85	1	Ore., R. & N. con. 4s	85	85	85	— 1
88	86¾	9	Oregon S. L. ref. 4s.	88	86¾	87	+ ¾
79¾	78¾	8	Oregon Wash. 1st 4s	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ¾
88	86	1	PAC. COAST 1st 5s..	86	86	86	..
88	87¾	11	Pac. Gas & E. 5s...	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
95	94½	7	Pac. T. & T. 5s....	95	94½	95	+ ¾
121¼	120¾	12	Pan Am. P. & T. eq. 6s. '21.....	121	121	121	— ¼
122	118	1	Pan Am. P. & T. eq. 6; 1922.....	118	118	118	— 4
121	121	12	Pan Am. P. & T. eq. 6, 1923.....	121	121	121	..
118½	118	8	Pan Am. P. & T. eq. 6s, 1925.....	118½	118	118	..
89¾	88	57	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	89½	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
97½	97¼	12	Penn. gtd. 4½s.....	97½	97½	97½	..
96¾	96	7	Penn. con. 4½s.....	96	96	96	— ¼
76	75	6	Peo. Gas. Chi. r. 6s	75¾	75	75¼	— ¾
72	72	5	Pere Marq. 1st 4s...	72	72	72	+ ¾
103½	100½	143	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '20.	103½	101¼	101¼	— ¾
93	89¾	100	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	93	92¼	92¾	+ ¾
80	77½	9	Public Service 5s...	79½	77½	78¼	— 1½
86¾	85¼	62	READING 5s. gen. 4s.	86¾	85¼	85½	+ ¾
95	94¾	11	Rep. I. & S. 5s. 2140	95	94¾	95	..
72¾	70	1	Rio G. W. 1st 4s....	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
57	57	4	Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	57	57	57	..
70½	70½	3	R. I. A. & L. 4½s..	70½	70½	70½	..
86¾	86¾	7	St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s.....	86¾	86¾	86¾	..
83½	81¼	21	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s...	83½	81¾	82½	+ ½
77	77	1	St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s.....	77	77	77	— 1
64	62¾	143½	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s.	63¾	62¾	62¾	— ¾
79¾	78¼	43	S. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s. B	79¾	78¼	78½	— ½
69	68	47	St. L. & S. F. adj. 5s.	69	68	68¾	+ ¼
45½	44½	16	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	45½	44¼	44½	+ ¾
73	72¾	4	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	73	72¾	72¾	..
62	59	7	St. L. S. W. term. 1st 5s	61	59	59	— 3
57¼	57¼	1	St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
99¾	99¾	1	St. P. & S. City 6s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
95	94	2	St. P. M. & M. 4½s.	95	95	95	+ 1
71	70½	10	St. P., K. C. & S. L. 4½s.	71	70½	70½	+ ½
68	66¼	12	San A. & A. P. 4s...	66½	66¼	66¼	— 1½
60	59	15	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s..	60	59	59½	— ½
53	52	52	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s..	53	52	52½	..
96¾	96	6	Sinclair Oil 7s.....	96¾	96½	96¾	— ¼
100	99¾	10	Sinci. Oil 7s, with w.	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¼
93	93	1	So. Bell Teleph. 5s.	93	93	93	..
105	103¼	244	So. Pac. conv. 5s...	104¾	103¼	103¾	— ¼
85¾	84¾	184	So. Pac. conv. 4s...	85¾	84¾	84¾	— ¾
83½	83	65	So. Pac. ref. 4s....	83¾	83	83½	— ¾
78½	78½	3	So. Pac. S. F. Term. 4s.	78½	78½	78½	— ¾
96¾	96	37	Southern Ry. 5s....	96¾	96	96	..
68¾	67¾	59	South. Ry. gen. 4s...	68½	67¾	67¾	— ¾
93	93	10	So. Pac. Coast 4s...	93	93	93	— 1
103	100¾	23	TEXAS CO. deb. 6s.	103½	100½	102½	+ ½
91	90¾	10	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s..	91	90¾	91	+ ½
53	50¼	76	Third Av. ref. 4s...	53	50¼	52	+ 1½
31½	28	342	Third Av. adj. 5s...	31½	29¾	30	+ 1½
51	50	14	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	51	50	51	— 4
94¾	94¾	4	Tri-City 5s.....	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
105	104	124	UNION PACIFIC 4s.	105	104¾	104¾	— ½
89½	89	10	Union Pacific cv. 4s	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
89¾	88	81	Union Pacific 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ 1½
83½	81¾	25	Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	83	81¾	81¾	— 1¾
22	22	66	U. R. R. S. F. Eq. Tr. r.	23	22	22	..
22	22	10	U. R. R. of San Fr. 4s, Union Tr. rcts..	22	22	22	..
106¼	109¾	83	U. S. Rubber 7s....	106½	109¾	106¾	+ ¾
87¾	86	256	U.S. Rub. 1st & ref. 5s	87¾	87¼	87¾	..
99	99	1	U.S.R.&Im.R.&M.6s.	99	99	99	— ½
100¼	99¾	146	U. S. Steel 5s.....	100¼	99¾	99¾	— ¾
89½	89	5	Utah Pow. & Lgt. 5s	89

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BANKS.

Empire City Savings Bank
231 West 125th Street
The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, at the rate of
4% Per Annum
Money deposited on or before Jan. 13, 1919, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
RICHARD E. COCHRAN, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF ATLANTA WATER & ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1st, 1943.

The undersigned, successor to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy-four Dollars Ten Cents ($13,874.10) for the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 3rd, 1919. Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 4th, or security furnished that day if required. Said delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
President.

Dated, New York, January 2d, 1919.

SHIPPERS REQUEST RATE AMENDMENTS

Brief Filed with Senate by Thorne Criticises McAdoo's Control of Railroads.

SEES TIME NOW FOR CHANGE

Congress Asked to Restore Powers of Courts and Commissions Over Common Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — Clifford Thorne of Iowa, author of the Iowa law creating the office of Commerce Counsel as an advocate for the public in cases brought before State and Interstate Commerce Commissions, the first of its kind in the United States, has filed with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, now considering the railroad situation, an appeal for the restoration of the suspension powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The statement submitted by Mr. Thorne is also signed by C. D. Chamberlin and Fayette B. Dow and was presented on behalf of the National Live Stock Shippers League, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, the Illinois Live Stock Shippers' Association, the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, the American Petroleum League, the National Petroleum Association, and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association.

"We do not believe it possible for you to determine the ultimate disposition of the railroads during the present session of Congress," says the statement. "But there is legislation of paramount importance which we believe can be, and should be, effected at once.

"In order to concentrate attention on this matter, which we deem of very great consequence and can and should receive your immediate consideration, we shall refrain from discussing at this time the more complicated problem as to the ultimate disposition of the railroads.

"We suggest that Congress should immediately restore the full jurisdiction and powers of the courts and commissions over our common carriers.

Criticises One-Man Power.

"During the war there may have been some necessity for the alleged subordination of the Supreme Court of the United States, State courts, Congress, State Legislatures, and the Interstate Commerce Commission to the will of the one man who happens to be Director of Railroads, but that emergency has now passed.

"We do not concede that such a subordination of the judicial and legislative branches of our Government to one man occupying an administrative or legislative position is constitutional as was intended by Congress, and yet the fact remains that the Director General has so interpreted the law in actual practice, and he is now proposing to do so in the future.

"Test cases are being carried to the Supreme Court that will finally determine the validity of such orders, but that will consume many months. In the meantime, we earnestly implore Congress to clarify the situation by making a few changes in the phraseology of the railroad control law.

"During the last year we have not had Government operation of railroads — it might be described more accurately as a taste of railroad operation of the Government. We do not say this with the slightest spirit of hostility or ill-will. We simply state a fact.

"It is correct to say that the railroads have not had their wishes as to some phases of the contracts or the purchase of railway supplies, &c. But as to operation Mr. McAdoo has delegated practically the whole problem to a staff composed almost entirely of railroad men. Numerous sub-committees have been created in different cities all over the country to hear complaints from shippers about service or rates and to make recommendations to the Washington staff as to what should be done. Without one exception, to our knowledge, the majority of every one of these committees, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are railroad men.

"This has presented one long, splendid opportunity to put over things for which the railroads have been fighting.

Exclusion of Shippers.

"We do not criticise or question to the slightest degree the integrity or ability of Mr. McAdoo, but we think he was extremely unfortunate in not giving an equal representation to shippers and railroaders on every committee and tribunal he created. The Administration has rendered many orders that have been of great value. This has been especially true as to rates that would develop new business and as to orders that affect the movements of certain commodities in certain portions of the country. The Administration has been prompt to make a large number of rate revisions that restored the rate relationships existing prior to June 25. In this work the Administration officials have shown uniform courtesy to the shippers and have exhibited a broad-minded attitude and spirit of fairness worthy of great praise.

"On the other hand, many orders have been issued that are arbitrary and unjust without granting any opportunity whatever to those concerned to have a hearing before a disinterested tribunal before the order became effective.

"The United States Railroad Administration has attempted to repeal an act of Congress, the statutes and Constitutions of various States, and it has reversed decisions of State and Federal courts and commissions.

"At the present moment the Railroad Administration has under consideration several sweeping revolutionary changes in rates that are serving as a constant menace to industry, and that will disturb existing rate relationships upon which business has been built up during the last generation.

"We will give concrete examples demonstrating the accuracy of these statements. General Order 57, dated Nov. 26, 1918, directs that claims for loss of bulk grain will be recognized only where there is 'evidence of negligence on the part of the carrier.' This is in direct conflict with the common law, as established in the decisions of the courts of last resort in both State and nation.

"General Order 18 attempts to prescribe the venue of jurisdiction of the courts, both State and Federal. In effect it repeals a part of an act of Congress, one of the provisions in the well-known Carmack amendment to the Interstate Commerce act. This is true whenever the claimant does not reside within the jurisdiction of the court where the shipment originated. Some municipal and district courts have held this attempt of an administrative tribunal to repeal an act of Congress and to limit the jurisdiction of our courts is invalid. But Judge Trieber of St. Louis of the Federal bench has recently sustained the order.

New Class Scale Rates.

"The Railroad Administration is now considering the advisability of initiating an entirely new set of class scale rates, based solely on distance, which shall supplant existing class scales throughout three-fourths of the United States, disturbing, in a wholesale manner, rate relationships upon which business has been established. Commenting on this, Chairman Daniels of the commission has written to the Director a letter, in which he states: 'The substitution of distance as a basis for the class rate scales in these territories would generally and materially alter the long-established relationship of rates to and from competing places.' When business has been so greatly disturbed and the future is so problematical this is most unfortunate time to hold over American industry threats of further revolutionary changes of this nature.

"The Railroad Administration has just proposed another advance on grain traffic from Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, and related points to Eastern terminals, affecting both the local and reshipping rail rates.

"The administration has to a large extent eliminated the tracing of cars by shippers, as before the war, even though the shipper owns the car.

"The administration has recently proposed an increase in the charges for in-tra-plant switching ranging from 30 to 300 per cent. in amount. All this is in addition to the 25 per cent. ordered last June.

"Many other advances and changes of a similar character are under consideration. The administration has recently announced the policy of granting hearings. That is a step in the right direction, but it is utterly insufficient. If John Smith wants a thousand dollars that belongs to me, I want a hearing before some other person than John Smith before he gets the thousand.

"During the next few months it is probably more important, ten times over, than at any time at the present that the shippers of the country shall have an opportunity to be heard before a disinterested tribunal prior to the time when changes in rates, rules, and regulations shall become effective. Realizing the termination in the near future of the so-called Government operation, the railway companies, in complete control of the machinery of the Railroad Administration, will attempt to establish those propositions which they want. Many of those propositions will be contrary to sound public policy, and it will take years to eliminate them. If the shipper is denied a rate reduction before there is a hearing, the railroads should not have a rate advance before a hearing. It is a poor rule that don't work both ways.

Legislation Recommended.

"For these reasons, we earnestly recommend the immediate adoption by the present Congress of the following amendments to the railroad control law:

"1. The restoration of the suspension powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"2. Strike out from the railroad control law the clause which states that the orders of the President may supersede the common law and the statutes of the State and Federal Governments. (This is contained in Section 10 of the law.)

"3. Insert the provision requiring the Director General to pay final judgments rendered against common carriers. (The present law exempts the property of the carrer from the levy of mesne or final process.)

"The essential purpose sought to be accomplished in placing the railroads under Federal control was to secure adequate transportation under war conditions through unified operation, thus securing an elimination of conflicting operating regulations, to which the carriers were subject at the time. It is no doubt true that a continued improvement of service can be secured through a further development of the operating plans which have been commenced under Federal control. Nothing we suggest here is intended to militate against that effort. What we seek to accomplish is merely such a change in the statutes as will restore the full effectiveness of the act to regulate commerce and the common law between the shippers and the railroads under normal conditions, now that the great war emergency has been passed."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Feb. High	Feb. Low	March. High	March. Low
CORN.						
Jan. 6	1.47⅞	1.44¼	1.42⅝	1.39¾	1.41¼	1.39⅜
Jan. 7	1.48¾	1.46¼	1.46⅝	1.43	1.45	1.40¾
Jan. 8	1.49⅛	1.47½			1.43	1.41⅝
Jan. 9	1.47	1.44	1.43	1.37¼	1.40	1.36
Jan. 10	1.45⅝	1.41¼	1.40¾	1.34	1.38½	1.33⅝
Jan. 11	1.44¼	1.40	1.39	1.36	1.37¼	1.34½
Wk's rge.	1.49¼	1.40	1.45⅝	1.34	1.43	1.33¾
	May. High	May. Low	July. High	July. Low		
Jan. 6	1.46⅜	1.38½	1.40	1.37¼		
Jan. 7	1.41⅝	1.39⅝	1.41	1.38½		
Jan. 8	1.42	1.40¼				
Jan. 9	1.40⅞	1.35	1.38½	1.34		
Jan. 10	1.39¼	1.31⅜	1.36¾	1.30⅜		
Jan. 11	1.35⅝	1.32½	1.34½	1.30½		
Week's range	1.42	1.31⅜	1.41	1.30⅜		
	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Feb. High	Feb. Low		
OATS.						
Jan. 6	72	70⅜	72⅜	71⅜		
Jan. 7	71⅞	70⅝	72⅞	71⅝		
Jan. 8	71⅛	70⅞				
Jan. 9	70⅝	68	71⅞	69		
Jan. 10	69⅝	66¼	70⅜	68		
Jan. 11	69⅜	66⅜	70⅝	68		
Week's range	72	66¼	72⅝	68		
	March. High	March. Low	May. High	May. Low		
Jan. 6	73¼	72¼	73¼	72¼		
Jan. 7	73¼	71⅝	73⅝	72		
Jan. 8	73⅛	72⅜	73½	72⅝		
Jan. 9	72	70	72⅝	69¾		
Jan. 10	71⅝	69	71⅝	69		
Jan. 11	70⅝	69⅛	70⅝	69¼		
Week's range	73¼	69	73⅝	69		

Provisions.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
LARD.				
Jan. 6	23.47	23.35	24.20	23.97
Jan. 7	23.50	23.40	24.07	23.97
Jan. 8	23.45	23.35	24.15	24.00
Jan. 9	23.35	23.20	24.00	23.80
Jan. 10	23.45	23.10	23.95	23.10
Jan. 11	23.45	23.30	23.85	23.87
Week's range	23.50	22.90	24.20	23.10
	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
RIBS.				
Jan. 6			24.15	23.92
Jan. 7			23.90	23.75
Jan. 8	25.37	25.00	24.00	23.80
Jan. 9	25.50	25.20	23.80	23.57
Jan. 10			23.45	22.90
Jan. 11			23.35	22.87
Week's range	25.67	25.20	24.15	22.87
	Jan. High	Jan. Low	May. High	May. Low
PORK.				
Jan. 6			43.85	43.40
Jan. 7			43.45	43.37
Jan. 8	46.90	46.70	43.50	43.37
Jan. 9	46.50	46.00	43.10	42.37
Jan. 10			42.45	41.35
Jan. 11	46.25	45.85	42.35	41.35
Week's range	46.90	45.85	43.85	41.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low	Mar. High	Mar. Low	May. High	May. Low
Jan 6	28.25	27.25	28.02	26.19	25.85	25.15
Jan. 7	28.70	27.89	27.23	26.41	26.20	—.40
Jan. 8	Holiday.					
Jan. 9	28.09	28.90	27.42	27.15	26.37	26.11
Jan. 10	28.98	27.70	27.30	26.14	26.23	25.01
Jan. 11	27.97	27.40	26.40	25.98	25.28	24.95
Wk's range	28.90	27.25	27.42	25.98	26.37	24.95
	July. High	July. Low	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low
Jan. 6	25.08	24.27	22.85	22.30	22.60	22.00
Jan. 7	25.71	24.65	23.35	22.55	22.99	22.20
Jan. 8	Holiday.					
Jan. 9	25.66	25.40	23.51	23.45	23.30	23.00
Jan. 10	25.52	24.28	23.08	22.25	23.15	23.10
Jan. 11	24.47	24.05			23.25	21.95
Wk's range	25.66	24.05	23.51	22.25	23.30	21.95

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	57,395	165,208	103,425	$555,000
Tuesday	53,085	135,150	106,350	667,000
Wednesday	28,825	92,148	66,170	260,000
Thursday	151,810	168,635	126,820	560,000
Friday	71,080	169,760	102,850	333,000
Saturday	83,200	120,055	73,050	167,000
Total	447,395	849,953	578,465	$2,452,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	6¼	12,600	*Aetna Explosives	8	7	—	— ⅝
23⅝	23¼	100	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	23⅝	23⅝	+	¼
25	24	5,100	B.-A. Tob. Coupon.	24½	24	—	⅛
2¼	2¼	300	Car Light & Power	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1	1	300	Chev. M. C. rights	1	1	1	..
11⅝	11¼	485	*Columb. Woollen.	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8¾	8¼	10,800	*Dictograph Prod.	8¾	8¼	8½	— ¼
50⅝	39	11,400	*Gen. Asphalt	50⅝	39	49	+ 5½
80	78	1,200	*Gen. Motor 6% d.	80	78	79	..
114	109	770	*Gillette S. R.w. 1.113⅛		112	113	..
5½	4⅝	5,800	Hupp Motor Car	5½	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅜	23,500	Inter. Rubber	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
57¼	43½	112,825	Keystone T. & R.	57¼	45⅞	53	+ 5⅜
23½	22¼	18,500	*Libby, McN. & L.	23¼	22¼	22	..
4¼	4	10,500	Marconi of Am.	4¼	4	4¼	..
54⅜	47	6,300	*Natl. Coal & Ice.	54⅜	50	54	+ 4
35	35	100	N. Y. Shipbuilding	35	35	35	..
3½	3⅜	1,400	Nor. A. P. & P.	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅝	300	*Pearson Coal	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
40	40	200	Penn. S.-S. v. t. c.	40	40	40	..
19⅜	19	11,900	Peerless Tr. & M.	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅞	11,700	Perfection Tire R.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5½	5½	100	*Poulsen Wireless	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅞	7,000	*Smith Motor Tr.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	10¼	6,000	Submarine Boat	13⅜	12	12⅜	— 1
48	44½	105,025	*Swift Int. w. i.	48	44½	45⅝	..
107¼	107¼	25	Todd Shipyards	107½	107¼	107¼	+ 3½
35⅝	32⅜	8,300	*United Motors	35⅝	34⅜	35⅜	+ ⅜
¼	⅛	3,000	*United Mot. rights	¼	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	1¼	1,250	U. S. L. & H.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
⅞	¾	23,400	Un. Profit Sharing	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅞	21,600	U. S. Steam. Co.	5¼	4⅞	5	..
4½	4¼	5,000	*Wayne Coal	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	2,100	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4¼	3¾	3,300	*Wright-Mar. Air	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

18	17¾	3,300	Anglo-Am. Oil	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
89	89	10	Galena-Signal Oil	89	89	89	— 5
335	325	80	Ohio Oil	330	325	327	— 7
666	630	93	Prairie Oil & Gas	650	630	640	— 10
295	268	150	Stand. Oil of Cal.	285	265	265	— 1
734	677	985	Stand. Oil of N. J.	734	677	724	+ 38
330	315	550	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	330	322	326	+ 5
122	107	510	Union Tank	123	108	120	+ 17
437	402	905	Vacuum Oil	437	402	424	+ 20

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

⅞	¾	6,800	*Barnett Oil & G.	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
23	18	16,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	22	19	20	— 2
7¾	6⅞	20,800	*Coaden Oil	7¾	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
4½	4	3,100	Coaden Oil pf.	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅜	70	Crystal O. & R.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	5	4,600	*Elk Basin Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6	4½	75,700	*Esmeralda Oil	6	4½	5	— 1
2½	2	20,500	*Federal Oil	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
4¾	4	34,500	*Glenrock Oil	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
1¼	1¼	500	*Globe Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
82½	76	7,600	*Houston Oil	82½	70½	81¼	+ 6
68	57	20,750	*Ridden Oil	68	57	68	+11
20⅛	16½	5,900	*Inter. Petrol	19¾	17½	18¾	— 1¼
8¾	6⅜	105,000	*Island O. & T.	8¾	6⅜	8¾	+ ⅛
16	13	48,700	*Kenova Oil	16	13	15	— 1
24½	22½	1,800	*Merritt Oil	24½	22½	22½	— 1½
4⅝	3½	83,500	Met. Petrol	4⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
120	115	65,000	*Midwest Oil	120	114	116	+ 2
1⅜	1⅜	100	*Midwest Oil pf.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
132	125	8,200	*Midwest Ref.	132	126	128	— 3
53	49	17,350	*Northwest Oil	53	50	51	+ 1
10⅝	9¾	37,000	Okla. P. & R.	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39	32	39,000	Omar Oil & Gas	39	33	35	+ 3
13	12⅜	24,000	*Pennock Oil	13	12¼	12⅝	..
2⅛	2	2,180	*Pitts. Oil & Gas	2⅛	2	2	..
20	16	148,000	*Queen Oil	20	16	20	+ 4
75	70½	12,400	*Royal Dutch, new	75	70	70	— ½
1	⅞	1,000	*Sapulpa Oil & Gas	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
6¾	6¼	200	Savoy Oil	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
¾	¾	4,500	Security P. & R.	¾	¾	¾	..
4⅞	4	4,100	Seq. O. & R.	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
27	23	4,000	*Sinclair Gulf	27	23½	24	— 1
40	34	1,700	Southwest Oil	39	36	38	..
1⅝	1½	7,850	*Stanton Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	17	3,800	*Texana O. & R.	21	17	18	— 2
1¾	1⅛	27,000	*U. West. Oil, new	1¾	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¼	2,630	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅝	2¼	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	3¼	1,000	Wayland O. & G.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS

50	43	21,000	Alaska-Br. C. M.	49	42	45	— 5
91	90	200	*American Mines	91	90	91	..
⅝	⅝	7,100	*Atlanta	15⅛	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	10,000	Big Ledge Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
54	50	24,000	Boston Montana	53	50	50	— 3
31	27	16,000	*Caledonia Min.	31	27	29	+ 1
⅛	⅛	37,900	*Calumet & Jerome	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	6,900	Canada Copper	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅛
56	52	19,550	*Candelaria Silver	56	52	56	+ 4
8	6½	11,000	Cashboy	8	6½	7¾	— ½
1¼	1	10,000	*Cerbat S. M. & M.	1¼	1	1¼	..
2	2	100	*Coco River Min.	2	2	2	+ 1
1½	1⅛	14,800	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1½	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
6½	6	6,700	Cons. Cop. Min.	6½	6	6	— ⅛
5¼	4⅞	10,600	Cresson Gold	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1½	5,800	El Salvador Sil.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1⅜	4,800	*Eureka Croe's M.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
2	1⅞	2,500	First Natl. Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
26	22	5,100	Goldfield Cons.	26	22	23	..
6	5	3,800	*Great Bend	6	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅞	4½	6,450	Hecla Mining	4½	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
36	33	10,650	*Jim Butler	36	33	34	— 1
15	13	4,550	Jumbo Ext.	15	13	15	+ 1
⅛	⅛	1,500	La Rose Consol.	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
58	50	6,800	*Liberty Silver	58	50	58	+ 2
1⅛	1	135,000	Lone Star Con.	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
30	26	500	Magma Copper	30	26	28	+ 2
3¼	3⅛	3,500	Mason Valley	3¼	2⅞	3	..
35	33	6,400	*Mother Lode	35	33	35	+ 1
13	11½	300	N. Y. & H. R.C.M.	12	11½	12	..
6⅝	6¼	900	Nipissing	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
43	40	14,100	Nixon Nevada	43	40	42	+ 1
1	⅞	8,900	*Ohio C., new w. i.	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3¾	3⅜	5,100	*Onondaga Mines	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2½	10,900	Ray Hercules	3¼	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
27	25	15,900	Rochester Mines	26	25	25	— 1
1	1	1,000	San Toy	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
15½	15	300	Seneca Cop. Corp.	16	15	15	— ⅛
7	6¼	1,000	*Silver Pick	6¼	6¼	6½	— ½
⅛	⅛	700	Stand. Sil. Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16	16	18,500	Stewart	16	16	16	..
7	5	11,700	Success Mining	7	5	5	— 2⅛
3¾	3¼	100	Tonopah Belmont	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¾	7,885	Tonopah Ex.	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅞	6,000	Tri-Bullion	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3	3	200	Tumely Cop.	3	3	3	..
4¼	3⅛	1,950	United Eastern	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26	24	12,900	*Ward Min. & Mill	26	24	25	— 1
35	35	1,500	Wasatch	38	35	36	—1d
92	89	2,700	Wash. Gold Quar.	93	92	92	+ 1
1¼	1⅛	3,950	West End Con.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
17	14	19,500	Western Utah Ex.	17	15	16	— 1
16	10	30,100	White Cap Min.	16	11	16	+ 6
2	2	2,000	White Caps Ext.	2	2	2	..
1¼	⅞	500	White Knob C. pf.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
99⅝	99¼	$44,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	— ⅛
101⅛	101⅛	20,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '19.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
101⅜	101⅛	10,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '20.	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
103⅛	102⅛	3,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '21.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
103	102⅛	5,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '22.	103	102⅝	103	..
103⅝	102⅜	65,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '23.	103⅝	102⅝	103⅛	— ⅛
95⅝	95¼	619,000	*Anaconda 6s, w. i.	95⅝	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
101	101	1,000	*Beth. S. 7 p. c. 1919, w. i.	101	101	101	+ ⅛
101⅛	101⅛	2,000	*Beth. S. 7 p. c. 1921, w. i.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
101	101	5,000	*Beth. S. 7 p. c. 1923, w. i.	101	101	101	+ 1⅛
96	93	45,000	*Braden Co. 7s, w. i.	96	93	96	..
96⅝	96¼	116,000	*Can. Govt. 5s.	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅛	175,000	*C. & N. W. 6s, 5s, w. i.	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
102⅝	102⅛	36,000	*Cudahy 7s, '23, w. i.	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛	..
92	89⅝	113,000	*Int. R. T. 7s, w. i.	92	90	91¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	99⅞	37,000	*K. C. Ter. 6s.	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
90⅝	90⅛	20,000	*Lig. & M. 6s, '21.	90⅝	89½	90⅛	+ ⅛
101	101	140,000	*N. Y. Tel. deb. 6s, w. i.	101	101	101	..
96⅛	96¼	491,000	*Penn. R. R. gen. 5s, w. i.	96⅛	96¼	96⅛	— ⅛
63	47	62,000	*Rus. Govt. 6½s.	53	47	51½	+ 1½
99⅜	99	130,000	*St. L. & U. D. 5s, w. i.	99⅜	99¼

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
A. W. HUDSON, President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. °Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ‖Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable	Quotation Jan. 11, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '28	5	Mar. & Sep.		75
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	65½	71
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	74	77
Ariz. Power 1st, '35	6	May & Nov.	81	86
Asbury P. & L. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	62	67
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Bell Tel. (Can.), '25	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	94½
Buff. Gen. Ill., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.		89
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July		89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & L'ock. 1st, '53	5	Jan. & July		98
Buf. & Sus. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '52	6	Jan. & July	70	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97½	98½
C. & F. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Charleston City Ry., '23	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	86	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	120	122
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	94½
Colo. Power 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	86	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Comm. Ry. 1st & Con., '58	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	87	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	87	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	89
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	102
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Bal.) gen. '35	4½	Jan. & July	85	86
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '45	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. G. of N.Y. 1st, '53	5	June & Dec.	87	90
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	94	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '51	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Dallas Lt. & Pr., '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	84	89
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	6	June & Dec.	92	97
Elizabethtown, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.		82
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	6	Jan. & July	82	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Fall River El. Lt., '20	7	Jan. & July	99¾	100½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	79	85
Gal. Elec. 1st Ss, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July		95
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '58	5	Jan. & July	83½	87
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	89	94
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	60	63
K. G. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	81	83
K. G. Home T. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	87½	89
Knoxville Trac., '28	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Merch. H. & Lt., '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Middle West Util., '26	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	77	78
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	6	May & Nov.	77	82
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	93
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '53	6	Jan. & July	85	75
New Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	93
Newark Gas, '45	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '20	5	Jan. & July	92	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	64
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	80	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	66	70
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July		96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	83
Nort. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	77	80
Nort. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	93	96
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90½	91½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '49	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Nova Scotia T. & P., '46	5	June & Dec.	79	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	82
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	83
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Cal.) 1st, '42	6	Jan. & July	88	97½
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	80
Portland R., L. & P., '42	5	Aug. & Feb.	70	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	94½	95½
Do cons., '39	5	Jan. & July	94½	95½
Pug. Sd. P., L. & P., '21	7	June & Dec.	98¼	99½
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.		82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	6	Mar. & Sep.		70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	90
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	87	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '29	6	May & Sep.		87
S. W. Pr. & L. 1st, '49	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	..
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '46	4	June & Dec.	71	..
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	87	89
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	86	92
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73½	76
Do Income, '49	5	June & Dec.	53	53½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	96	94
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	86¼	92
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	83	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	98½
Wash. R. & E. con., '31	4	Jan. & July	72	73
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	85

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Int. Cotton Mills, '20	7	Feb. & Aug.	99¾	100½
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	94	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	62	65
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	91
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref. '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '36	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.				14	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	70	73
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	99	101
Am. Light & Trac.	15	Q	Nov 1, 18	243	245
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 18	100	102
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 2, 18	50	55
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	75	78
Am. Public Utilities	⅝		Jul 2, 14		25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	38	39
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				6	6½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 18	67	70
Do participating pf.				13	17
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 2, 18	70	75
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	108	..
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	73	85
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	87	88
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18		45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)				42	46
Cities Service	4½	M	Dec 1, 18	293	295
Do. pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 18	79¾	80¼
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15, 19	27	30
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 18	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	70	74
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1		Nov 1, 18	19	21
Do. pf.	a1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	41	43
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 2, 18	72	76
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 15, 18	59	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	51	54
Do. pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	71	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 18	92	94
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 16, 18	80	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.				8	10
Do. pf.	1½		Sep 1, 14	40	44
Gal. Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 14, 18	60	63
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	73	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				18	25
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 18	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.		S	J. & J.	38	40
Nashville R. & L.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	80	83
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do. pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 19	50	55
No. States Power	1¾		Jan 20, 18	58	62
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 20, 19	89	91
Nor. Texas Electric	3		Dec 2, 18	57	61
Do. pf.	3	S	Sep 3, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼		Oct 15, 17	46	47
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 18	86	87
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 18	80	90
Pac. Pwr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 18	89	93
Republic Ry. & Light	1		Jul 15, 18	16	18
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 18	51	54
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 18	82	85
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	95	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				14	..
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 16, 18	32	34
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 18	107	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				2	3
Do. pf.				15	17
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	78	82
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	37	40
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	70	72
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	60c	Q	Oct 15, 18	19½	20½
United Utilities				10	20
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 18	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Nov 1, 18	54½	55½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	49	55
Do. pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	69	71
Western Power				15	17
Do. pf.	1	Q	Oct 15, 18	64	67
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15, 18	15	25
Do. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 18	68	74
Wisconsin Edison	$1½		Dec 30, 17	29	34

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 1¼% extra. ‡Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‖Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	500	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	223	230
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	180	..
Battry Pk. N.	400,000	‡8	S	Jan 2, 19	190	200
Bowery	250,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 18	400	..
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..			135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	160	170
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..			125	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3		Jul 1, 18	20	25
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	410	415
Ch.P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	245	255
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3		Apr 1, 17	115	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,400,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 19	460	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	215	225
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	465	470
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jan 2, 19	220	..
Colonial	500,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	490	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	160	167
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	250	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	208	210
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Aug 1, 18	104	110
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 18	350	364
E.R Nat. ($25)	250,000	2		Jun 1, 20	25	..
Europe	150,000	5		Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	1800	2200
Fifth Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	‖10	Q	Jan 2, 19	900	960
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	175	185
Gotham Nat.	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	195	205
Greenwich	500,000	b7	Q	Jan 2, 19	340	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	735	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 19	250	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	320	330
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††273	278
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	430	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	8	S	Jan 15, 19	335	343
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 19	125	135
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 19	380	400
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	425	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10		Jan 2, 19	135	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 15, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 18	150	..
Public	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	240	250
Park Nat.	5,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan 2, 19	545	..
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10, 19	135	140
Read'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	460	470
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat.	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	135
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	120	125
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	150	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	300	325

*Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra.
††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock.
‖And 10% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Par	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 11, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	375	380
Brooklyn	1,500,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 19	500	..
Cent.-Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	41
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	Q	Dec 31, 18	310	312
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	90	98
Empire	1,500,000	12	Q	Dec 31, 18	290	295
Equitable Tr.	4,000,000	15	Q	Dec 31, 18	400	407
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	420	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	*2	Q	Dec 31, 18	220	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 18	265	275
Fulton	500,000	*6	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 18	367	372
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 18	265	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	135	145
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	3	..
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 18	625	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	97	102
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 18	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 18	345	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	600	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 19, 18	775	825
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 18	290	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	335	340
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	160	170
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	890	..
U. S. M. & T.	1,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	420	430

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. §And 5% extra, payable Jan. 10. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	210	220
Am. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 18	61	64
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 18	218	225
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31, 18	108	130
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	$2½	S	Jan 8, 19	57½	59½
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	355	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	110	Q	Oct 31, 18	350	..
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	336	345
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	465	..
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	107	110
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 18	85	88
Nat. Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	165
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	215	216
N.Y.T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	90	95
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	39	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	85	45
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	75	83
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3		Jan 1, 17	90	100
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	250c	Q	Nov 1, 18	32½	34

‡And 10c extra. ‖And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	21¼	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	100	120
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,600,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 18	10	13
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	85	95
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 18	185	205
42d St. & G. St	748,009	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	175	200
Ninth Av.	300,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 18	90	120
4th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 18	62	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 11, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass		*1¾	Q	Nov 15, 18	214	215
American Chicle		⅞	..	Jan 20, 16	60	61
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	74	76
Amer. Typefounders		1	Q	Oct 15, 18	38	42
Atlas Powder		d5	Q	Dec 10, 18	150	153
Do. pf.		1¾	Q	Nov 1, 18	90	90½
Babcock & Wilcox		2	Q	Jan 3, 19	108	110
Bord. Cond. Milk		4	S	Aug 14, 18	103	105
Do. pf.		1½	Q	Dec 14, 18	98	101
By Products Coke		1½	Q	Nov 15, 18	115	119
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid		¼	Q	Dec 31, 18	135	145
Central Agwirre Sugar		2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	162	165
Central Coal & Coke		1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	80	85
Certainteed Products		$4	..	Jan 28, 18	35	36
Do 1st pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	86½	87
Do 2d pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	73	76
Chi. Ry. Equipment		1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	101	103
Chiids		⅞	Q	Sep 10, 18	44	48
Do. pf.		1¾	Q	Dec 10, 18	92	94
Columbia Graphophone		$1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	128	130
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	87	89
Crucker-Wheeler		2	Q	Oct 15, 18	93	98
Do pf.		1¾	Q	Oct 15, 18	97	101
Del., Lack. & W. Coal		$10	Q	Oct 15, 18	157	161
Eastman Kodak		a2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	550	570
Fajardo Sugar		2½	Q	Nov 1, 18	84	88
Federal Sugar	

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(Charter No. 11034. Reserve District No. 2.)

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

PUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$21,608,813.43
Overdrafts, unsecured		9,645.67
U. S. bonds (other than Liberty bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, (par value)	$846,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits. (par value)	1,389,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value)	5,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable.	1,827,500.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	2,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	22,954.28	
		4,072,454.28
Liberty loan bonds: Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., unpledged.	$754,940.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., pledged to secure U. S. deposits	50,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., pledged to secure postal savings deposits	45,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	172,500.00	
Payments actually made on Liberty 4½ per cent. bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	1,041,370.00	
		2,063,710.00
Bonds, securities, etc., (other than U. S.):		
Bonds (other than bonds pledged) pledged to secure U. S. deposits.	$300,188.11	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	306,808.00	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	5,023.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	578,705.22	
Collateral trust and other notes of corporations issued for not less than one year nor more than three years' time	1,006,198.64	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		2,196,925.57
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		2,545.31
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent. of subscription)		87,500.00
Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered		200,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		41,707.70
Real estate owned other than banking house		120,190.17
12. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,592,363.41
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (or available as reserve)		$16,021.08
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,906,178.44
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 12, 14, or 15		247,703.16
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		1,118,009.60
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, and 18, $4,084,912.28		
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		223.17
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		$2,500.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due		136,201.93
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		2,108.24
Other assets: Fourth Liberty Loan payment stamps		107,236.00
Total		$39,222,034.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits		256,409.13
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned, (approximate)		118,434.05
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		68,644.15
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		151,910.57
Circulating notes outstanding		$42,400.00
31. Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank		707,822.22
32. Net amounts due to national banks		1,846.06
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 31 or 32		310,552.01
Total of Items 32 and 33, $312,398.07.		
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
34. Individual deposits subject to check		15,979,749.05
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, (other than for money borrowed)		4,200.00
36. Certified checks		491,503.26
37. Cashier's checks outstanding		109,588.39
38. State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		5,000.00
40. Dividends unpaid		29,814.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, Items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 40, $16,619,801.60.		
Time deposits subject to reserve, (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
44. Postal savings deposits		$81,067.00
45. Other time deposits		15,236,610.98
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, Items 44 and 45, $15,807,677.98.		
United States deposits, (other than postal savings):		
War loan deposit account		$35,000.00
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank		2,000,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Subscriptions received on Liberty Loan bonds		274,546.29
Total		$39,222,034.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of January, 1919.

[Seal.] DAVID HIRSCH,
Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 56.
Bronx County Reg. No. 354.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 282.
New York County Register No. 10803.
Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD S. ROTHCHILD,
JACOB SPERBER,
JOSEPH J. BACH,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

(Charter No. 1447. Reserve District No. 2.)

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

Battery Park National Bank of New York,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 31, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including rediscounts		$10,371,597.58
Acceptances of other banks discounted	20,000.00	
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and by other banks for account of this bank and now outstanding	675,319.15	
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	200,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	912,000.00	
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	25,000.00	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., unpledged	168,502.54	
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent., pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	150,000.00	
Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	25,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	72,397.15	
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	42,271.00	
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)	97,000.00	
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	1,194,572.71	
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	474,898.43	
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	362,480.40	
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies	146,626.56	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,707,921.15	
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	2,547.88	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00	
Interest earned but not collected—approximate—on notes and bills receivable not past due	13,859.39	
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	230.31	
Total		$15,274,052.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,400,000.00
Undivided profits		63,520.11
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		23,200.00
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		81,528.59
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		2,289.19
Circulating notes outstanding		189,700.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,274,892.70
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	22,540.00	
Certified checks	493,006.91	
Cashier's checks outstanding	181,207.61	
Dividends unpaid	45,420.00	
Other demand deposits	31,840.96	
Time certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	17,200.00	
Postal savings deposits	25,300.39	
Other time deposits	26,073.12	
War loan deposit account	167,000.00	
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank	297,300.00	
Acceptances executed by this bank for customers	$857,107.73	
Acceptances executed by other banks for account and under guarantee of this bank	14,982.86	
	$872,090.59	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	175,257.46	
Liabilities other than those above stated		696,833.13
		121,000.00
Total		$15,274,052.67

Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank: $1,422,692.19

Foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank, not shown under Item 8, above: 160,584.05

Total contingent liabilities: $1,583,286.24

**Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount on which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law (Sec. 5197 Rev. Stat.) was $85,000. The number of such loans was one.*

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, A. H. MERRY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. MERRY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1919.

(Seal.) FRED A. COLBY,
Notary Public, New York County, No. 242.
Commission expires March 30, 1920.

Correct—Attest:
R. C. CORNER,
GEO. T. HAY,
E. A. De LIMA,
Directors.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Dec. 17, 1918.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared from the Preferred Stock of this Company, from net income of the current fiscal year, payable January 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1918; provided that on or before the first-mentioned date there shall have been received from the United States Government a sum sufficient, in the opinion of the President, to pay the same, and that otherwise the said dividend shall be payable at a later date if, as, and when such sum shall be so received.

Checks in payment of the dividend, when due, will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

The Midwest Refining Company

Denver, Colo., Jan. 9, 1919.

DIVIDEND NO. 17

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1919.

The stock transfer books do not close.

All communications regarding payment or change of address should be sent to C. E. Titus, secretary The Midwest Refining Company, P. O. Box 240, Denver, Colorado, not later than January 15, 1919.

CLARENCE E. TITUS, Secretary.

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock of the FISHER BODY CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fisher Body Corporation, a dividend of 1¾% was declared on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on February 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 21st, 1919. Transfer books will not close.

O. MENDELSON, Secretary.

Detroit, Michigan, January 9th, 1919.

COSDEN AND COMPANY

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Cosden and Company, held Monday, January 6, 1919, a dividend of 2½% was declared payable, February 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at close of business January 10, 1919. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 11 to February 2, 1919, both days inclusive.

JAMES E. WHITNEY, Asst. Secretary.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND No. 6.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1919.

A Semi-annual dividend of two and one-half percent., or one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, has been declared out of the surplus earnings to December 31, 1918, upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 31, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 21, 1919. Transfer books will remain open.

FRANK B. ELLIS, Secretary.

THE PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NUMBER 7.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of one and one-half (1½) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 1918, payable March 1, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1919.

D. W. SUMMERFIELD, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1919.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY,

Ampere, New Jersey.

At a meeting on Jan. 9th, 1919, the Directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred and 2% on the Common Stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1918, payable Jan. 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record on Jan. 10th, 1919.

E. LANG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Danville, Ill., January 11, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1919, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th day of January, 1919, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 13th day of February, 1919.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of nine Directors will be held at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on the fifteenth day of January, 1919. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 10th, and re-opened at 10 A. M. January 16th, 1919.

GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.

New York, January 4th, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Colt-Stratton Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 109 West 64th St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 28th, 1919, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the Capital Stock of this Company from One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand ($125,000), Dollars, consisting of Two Hundred and Fifty (250) shares of preferred stock and One Thousand (1,000) shares of common stock, all of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each, to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand ($250,000) Dollars, to consist of Two Thousand (2,000) shares of common stock of the par value of One Hundred ($100) Dollars each; and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York City, Jan. 13, 1919.

HOWARD R. BLISS,
Vice-President.

T. H. BRIDGMAN,
Secretary.

WHEREAS, THE NOTICE HERETOFORE published of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the THOMAS P. FORD COMPANY, as I am advised, is invalid, in that no notice of such meeting was mailed to stockholders at least ten days before such meeting was noticed to be held, as required by the By-Laws of the corporation.

NOW, THEREFORE, please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Thomas P. Ford Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The polls will remain open until one o'clock P. M. on said day.

New York City, N. Y., January 11, 1919.

HENRY DUSENBERY, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK 130 EAST 15th STREET

January 6th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 27th, 1919. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 18th, 1919, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1919.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE LAKE TORPEDO BOAT CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Andrew & Nelson on the sixth day of February, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and a clerk and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the by-laws of the corporation no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within 20 days next preceding this election.

C. E. ADAMS, Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn., January 7, 1919.

Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Southern Boulevard Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2,360 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of Election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of the corporation, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, December 24, 1918.

WALTER C. BURROWS,
Assistant Secretary.

THE YONKERS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Yonkers Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2,360 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, appointing Inspectors of Election, considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, and proceedings of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of the corporation, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, December 24, 1918.

WALTER C. BURROWS,
Assistant Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 11th, 1919, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15th, 1919.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

THE Citizens National Bank OF NEW YORK

New York, December 13, 1918.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

The East River Gas Company of Long Island City

New York, January 13th, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Webster and Vernon Avenues, Long Island City, on the 28th day of January, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M.

M. M. GRAHAM,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors, and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at their office, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 27, 1919, at 10:30 A. M.

By ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Scranton, Penn., Dec. 20, 1918.

LUDLOW ESTATES, INC.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of LUDLOW ESTATES, INC., will be held at the branch office of the Company, No. 45 Cedar Street, Room 1019, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, (being the second Tuesday of January,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

New York, January 2, 1919.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 12, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL,
Vice President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WOMEN'S HOTEL COMPANY for the election of directors in the place of those whose terms of office then expire, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 27th of January, 1919, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.

New York, January 10th, 1919.

METROPOLITAN BANK.

New York, December 30th, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this bank for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, 4th Avenue and 23d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City and State, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

H. O. CORBY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 30th, 1918.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 11th to January 15th.

W. M. HENNET, Cashier.

The Manhattan Shirt Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at their office, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 27, 1919, at 2:30 P. M.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN J. DORGORAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of GEORGE A. HAWS, INC., will be held at the offices of the company, 135 Front St., New York City, on Monday, Jan. 27th, 1919, at 2:30 P. M.

S. HANDMAN, Secretary.

TO TALK ON INCOME TAX.

Collector Elsner Expects a Class of 500 at N. Y. U.

Mark Elsner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third New York District, will repeat his course on the Federal income tax at the New York University School of Commerce next term, which begins in February, he announced yesterday. The course last term was attended by about 250 business men, accountants, lawyers, and others, and Mr. Elsner expects at least 500 persons will compose the next class.

"Because it is generally ignorant of taxation and tax accounting the public must be educated concerning the subject of tax administration," Mr. Elsner said. "The changes in the income and excess profits taxes which will become effective this year will be radical. The new inheritance tax alters entirely the tax formerly known as the estate tax, and these changes must be understood and taken into account at every turn.

"I believe the Internal Revenue Bureau hereafter will be the largest individual bureau in the United States. The income tax will be of greatest importance to accountants everywhere. For the next ten years at least, income tax accounting will be the most important work of the accountant."

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

THE ACIENAL COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC., manufacturer of a metal compound at 26 Cortlandt Street, has made an assignment to Harry Zalkin. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by three creditors: Friedrich Rademeister, $5,041; Otto Wagner, $4,564, and William H. Godby & Brother, $113. Harry Zalkin said that the cancellation of a Government contract was the cause. The liabilities are about $50,000 and nominal assets $80,000. The company has a factory in Newark. It was incorporated in January, 1917, with capital stock of $50,000, which was increased a few months later to $250,000, and Alberto De Lavandeyra was President. It manufactured a compound of aluminium with other metals.

C. F. M. CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., at 30 Reade Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by these creditors: Pauline M. Klein, $6,000; Sofie Stoltel, $500, and Oscar Gold, $5. It was incorporated on June 8, 1917, had branches in other cities, and Paul Cohen was Treasurer.

LEONARD MARKELS, manufacturer of phonograph motors at 165 William Street, Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against him by these creditors: Samuel Frankel, $1,250; Rose B. Frankel, $750, and Francis Kline, $1,000. He is represented by Hunter & Hunter, $85; Dorman Deudo, $661, and Jack Kasarek, $189. Archibald Palmer, attorney for the company, said that the liabilities are $40,000 and that $25,000 of that JACOB MEADOW, a dealer in dry goods at 155 East Fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,718 and no assets.

THE FIDELITY ADJUSTMENT COMPANY of 200 Broadway has filed schedules showing liabilities of $70,000 and assets of $280,763, consisting of notes and New Foundland bonds; $128,312; accounts, $137,586; shares of stock, $13,000; German-American, cash in bank, $1,850. Among the creditors are the Manufacturers' Commercial Company, $195,000; Hudson Company, $27,500; G. H. Huggins, $15,000, and S. E. Kelly & Co., $12,000.

NICHOLAS SHAPIRO, a grocer at 1,995 Amsterdam Avenue, has made an assignment to Isador I. Haber.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Bonetto, Giuseppe—D. Orsetti	$1,635.44
Benisch, Meyer—W. P. Staulis et al.	385.79
Best Knitting Mills, Inc.—Mindlin & Rosenman	1,034.59
Crossepoulos, George—H. Samuels, Inc.	106.95
Evins, Samuel F.—Fire Companies Building Corp.	557.24
F. & N. Realty Co.—W. J. Martin	408.00
Georges Flower Shops—Federal Sign System Electric	303.12
Hoadley, Joseph H.—G. V. Hart	31,511.43
Invincible Realty Co., Inc.—W. J. Martin	1,959.25
Jacobson, Boris F., Meyer E. Janko and Sam London—L. Fishman	609.65
Kinsella, C. W.—N. A. Timmins	35,019.47
Lane, John and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	300.00
Matthias, George D.—Walker Gordon Laboratory Co.	1,897.44
Mulvey, James—H. S. Mason	1,075.00
Palmer, Robert G.—H. G. Mariatt	169.18
P. J. Martin, Inc.—F. C. Jennings et al.	206.00
Rice, George—T. Donohue	575.00
Radow, Bernard—Sidney McGuire	148.42
Shapero, Paul—Royal Thread Co. et al.	264.52
Semtic, Ltd.—A. Ruper & Co., Ltd.	24,486.00
Story, Annie E.—Harry Hall	1,170.56
Teucgoles, Antone G. and Rosa—L. Frese	1,020.85
White, Frank E. or Robert G.—H. G. Mariatt	149.11

In Bronx County.

Faber, Elisabeth—B. S. Coler, Commissioner: $452.90

Farber, Marie—People of the State of New York: 10.00

Goodman, Samuel—City of New York: 37.00

Lloyd, Eric—L. Horowitz: 700.61

Levy, Emilie—City of New York: 700.61

Niezsel, Nicholas, and Sunday Raumichelle—People of the State of N. Y.: 200.00

Rice, James—Zimmerman: 170.58

Sheridan, Emily W.—City of New York: 37.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rickard, Geo. L.—J. R. Miles, Jan. 31, 1918: $672.69

Miller, Albert R.—Encyclopedia Britannica Corp., Aug. 19, 1918: 8,288.20

McGrath, James—F. L. Schell et al., Nov. 30, 1918: 818.20

Holtzman, Jacob S.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co., April 20, 1918: 589.61

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

DUE JANUARY 1, 1947.

THE CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not exceeding 105% of the face value thereof and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000.) Sealed proposals, setting forth the serial numbers of the bonds to be offered, will be opened at the office of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on January 15, 1919.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

J. L. & D. S. RIKER, Inc.,
19 Cedar Street,
New York, Jan. 13, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly be transacted will be held at No. 19 Cedar St., New York City, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday, January 27th, 1919.

E. P. FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 27th, 1918.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held at the banking rooms, No. 74 Madison Avenue, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

SNOWDEN McGAUGHY, Cashier.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, December 9, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms, No. 18 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. W. DONOVAN, Cashier.

LAKESIDE LIVE STOCK COMPANY, INC.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the year 1919, will be held at the offices of the Company, in the City of New Orleans, on January 20, 1919, between the hours of Twelve and Two O'clock P. M.

J. J. McGLOSKEY,
Secretary.

L. M. POOL,
Vice-President.

New York, December 7, 1918.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

OWEN E. PAINTER, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Globe Rubber Tire Manufacturing Co.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting and election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1,861 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, February 4th, 1919, at eleven o'clock A. M.

F. H. CRAIG, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHARLES H. BYRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 27, 1919, at 2 P. M.

JOHN J. DORGORAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of GEORGE A. HAWS, INC., will be held at the offices of the company, 135 Front St., New York City, on Monday, Jan. 27th, 1919, at 2:30 P. M.

S. HANDMAN, Secretary.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—110 navy, buy or exchange for other colors. Gram. 612.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Pekin, R. Copen and tan. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.—Looking at samples. 152 West 25th, 7th floor.

CLOTHS Wanted.—Cerduroys, plushes, suitable girls' Winter coats; solid colors, mixtures; quantities. Fanmiel, 27 West 20th. Chelsea 9749.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on fine line of 2 to 6 and intermediate coats. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. 4th floor, 261 Broadway.

COATS, CAPES and Dolmans Wanted.—Better grade only; placing orders, call mornings. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Juniors' coats and capes, better grade, snappy styles. 16 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs in silvertones, silverlips, and high-class velour coats, for spot cash. Jacob Mittenthal Co., 1,182 B'way.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders misses' and juniors' coats and suits of better kind, 34 West 26th, 10th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade of suits and coats. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders, also juniors'. 4th floor, 6 West 33d.

COATS, CAPES and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on styles. Call all week. 11th floor, 28-30 West 20th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on better grade coats and suits. 145 West 28th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at better grade all week. 36 West 26th, 16th floor.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking better kind. Third floor, 9 West 35th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders new styles. 32 West 26th, 6th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for large quantities white piques, (narrow wale.) Borgenicht & Sons, 9 West 24th, 12th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE and Black Feau de Soie Wanted.—Low prices; spot cash. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Will buy for cash in 36 and 40 inch widths. The Wolf Co., 894 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Dark shades; must be cheap. Lyric Dress, 146 West 25th St.

DELHIS Wanted.—American Woolen Co. 067, 975, raspberry, and 922, mouse; will buy or exchange for any other shade. Farragut 3290.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber placing large orders on Spring dresses; call all week; only those having snappy styles need call. 5th floor, 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will look at samples of tricotine, serge and silk dresses; call with samples. 1,107 Broadway, Corner 24th St., 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Can use jobs of better grade, silks, wool Jerseys, serges; any quantity. Call with samples, 3d floor, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber, with own material, placing orders on jersey dresses, all week. 20 West 32d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, velvets, taffetas, satins; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles. Call with samples. 8th floor, 127 West 25th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Silvertones, Treco, F. and H. and botany velours; light shades; also navy. Orchard 8245.

FLANNELS Wanted.—36 inches, pink and blue stripes; cash. Call Orchard 228. Pasatopky.

FURS Wanted.—Collars, cuffs, &c. H. Hurwits & Son, 109 West 26th St.

GABARDINES, TRICOTINES Wanted.—4686, 4718 navy, Spring shades; cash. Grossman Bros. Madison Square 4630.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8822.

HANDKERCHIEFS Wanted.—Khaki, in large quantity. Cohen 448, also K 544. Broadway. Phone Spring 9052.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 108 Himwich Hosiery Mills, 467 Broadway.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy quantity off price, weight from 14 to 16 ounces; spot cash. Elias Gurst & Sons, 670-74 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9697 Spring.

KHAKI CLOTH Wanted.—Oxford dyed, new process. Arrow, 160 West 26th. Chelsea 1693.

KNIT GOODS Wanted.—F. E. Velie, President Peerless Knitting Company, Milwaukee, to buy knit goods. Hotel Albemarle, Broadway at 54th St. Telephone Circle 2160.

LINONE Wanted.—White, at price. E. N. Beck Co., 40 West 20th St.

LONSDALE JEAN Wanted.—At a price

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc.
118-126 W. 30th St.

SPRING DRESSES
On Display

The season's most favored materials, styles and colors. Attractive novelty effects.

$13.50 to $31.50

Voile and Linen Dresses

—featuring especially French and Ramie Linens.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

AFTER INTRODUCING
Style
IN
Stout Dresses

SLIMLINE STOUTS

Are offered on the novel "Trimmed-to-the-Bone" price principle, that removes the burden of unessential overhead from the price.

SLIMLINE STOUTS DISPEL ALL DOUBTS
—They're Stylish

Metropolis Dress Co., Inc.
131 West 35th St., New York.

Why are we always so busy?

You will get your answer when you see the line of

Silks	Taffetas
Crepe de Chine	Jerseys
Crepe Meteor	Foulards
Georgettes	Serges

$7.50 to $22.50

On the Racks for Immediate Delivery.

PIONEER
Ladies' Garment Co., Inc.
6-8 West 32nd St.

TIP TOP
134 W. 27TH ST.

WE HAVE Several Thousand DRESSES

For January Sales in Serges, Satins, Taffetas & Georgettes, at close-out prices.
OUR SPRING LINE IS READY.
Also a variety of PARTY DRESSES on our racks at special prices.

Stewarts of Philadelphia Want 1000 Winter Coats

of better grade for women and misses. Samples can be submitted at N. Y. Office, 15 East 26th, on Tuesday morning, January 14th.

MacKelvey

GOWNS and BLOUSES
Original Creations
New Models—
Continuous, exclusive, decidedly different.
For your exacting trade, see *Our Spring Line.*
315 5th Ave. (at 32nd St.) N. Y.

Wm. Whitman's
36/3 X.Y., 40/3 X.Y. and 36/3 A.M.
All gassed and mercerized reversed Natural Skeins.
APPLY TO
Samuel Friedenberg
11 West 17th St.
TELEPHONE CHELSEA 6197

LEGAL NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 3," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 43-100 ($22,782.43) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTHEWS, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; Miss M. Buts, jewelry, leather goods; 41 Union Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Brosat L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery; 700 B'way; Cumberland.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. W. Levy Co.; J. W. Levy, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Levin Bros.; S. Levin, L. Levin, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Faulmain, cotton piece goods; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Keystone Mfg. Co.; S. Caplan, coats, skirts, dresses; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—The Quality Store; J. Latmay, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cohn & Frank; J. Frank, waists, dress materials; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; W. M. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Sauer, work shirts, overalls, sweaters, gloves; Imperial.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Haskell & Davids; J. A. Davids, mfgr. pants; Imperial.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—John L. Morgan Co.; H. L. Riggs, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; S. Phillips, cloaks, millinery; A. B. Weil, rugs; L. Phillips, furs; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.
BORHAM, Texas—Spivy Co.; R. B. Spivy, dry goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Lewis, representing; E. A. Brown, auto livery; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; E. Hansen, toys, dolls; 209 6th Av.
CHICAGO—S. L. Platt; fur coats; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Malacek, Miss F. S. Tarreon, silk underwear, waists, sweaters; 18 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. C. Hutchings, laces, notions, neckwear; Mr. Charleroy representing; 116 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Mr. Zeitsch, phonographs; photographs, supplies; 116 5th Av.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. M. Anning, representing; J. Strachan, hosiery; C. W. White, underwear; C. M. McLeod, woolens, wash goods; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss M. Johnson, representing.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Mrs. G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. P. Evans, silks, satins, velvets; J. B. Shoninger, stationery, leather goods; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Henszegh, representing; Miss Stephens, lamp shades; Miss Fiske, women's costumes; Miss Potwin, representing; Miss Grathwohl, women's suits; 1,107 B'way.
CINCINNATI — Alms-Doepke Co.; J. P. Hicks, E. Kotter, silk, dress goods; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss E. Marcuson, infants', children's wear; 366 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Lauterbach Cloak and Suit Co.; L. Lauterbach, coats, suits; R. 1123, 1,133 B'way.
CINCINNATI—Smith, Kassen & Co.; Mr. Boutin, dry goods; Prince George.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root-McBride Co.; S. M. Bond, President; N. F. Gunther, hosiery, underwear; G. F. Smith, domestics, flannels, blankets; 72 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; E. G. Krupp, general merchandise; 396 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham; Bailey, Logan Co.; C. C. Battier, notions; 395 B'way.
DALLAS—M. Iskovitz, Winter ready-to-wear; Room 409; 1,182 B'way.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. Roos, ready-to-wear; 60 Worth.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, coats, suits; B. Mayer, coats, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss M. Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear, petticoats, house dresses; Miss Lawlor, representing; Miss Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets; 225 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Shloss, silks, ribbons; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—Burnham Stoepel Co.; A. V. McConnell, domestics, blankets; J. Bender, linens; 48 Leonard.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; J. H. Lahey, notions; 377 B'way.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; J. P. Gilmer, indse. manager; Miss B. Krueck, art needlework; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT—Edson, Moore & Co.; W. B. Hazleton, dress goods, wash goods, silks; 43 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Rider, Wallis D. G. Co.; R. S. Musser, dress, piece goods; 329 B'way.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
EL PASO, Texas—Haymon, Krupp & Co.; E. Krupp, clothing, shirts, knit goods; 396 B'way.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—I. Gans Co.; M. Gans, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 381 4th Av.; Biltmore.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—W. T. Grant & Co.; H. E. Carrick, 25c goods; 29 West 22d.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Frank D. G. Co.; C. A. Myers, domestics, linens; E. Frank, notions, novelties, hosiery, silk underwear, wellings, leather goods, laces; McAlpin.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; P. N. Zug, house furn. goods; 37 West 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S Newman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. S. Cleasby, clothing, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; C. W. Gay, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Brostell.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strashun, domestics; 116 W. 32d; Wallick.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; E. A. Walsh, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 230 5th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yenowine, white goods, bargain basement; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; H. Jacobs, jobs plush, cloth coats, Winter suits; 37 West 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; L. Smith, President; W. D. Kidwell, cotton piece goods; P. C. Barbee, silk, dress goods; M. Miller, notions; L. H. Smith, mfg. dept.; C. C. Wright, E. R. Williamson, white goods; 72 Leonard.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters Co.; C. L. Dalsell, Mrs. C. L. Dalzell, millinery; Woodstock.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, Mrs. M. Michael, women's ready-wear; Woodstock.
LOS ANGELES—Brodin Millinery Co.; A. Brodin, millinery; Holland House.
LOS ANGELES—W. C. McEvilly Co.; Mrs. D. Henry, coats, suits, dresses; Waldorf-Astoria.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; W. B. Hiett, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—Miss E. Mitchell, women's ready-to-wear; Biltmore.
LOS ANGELES—H. S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn, Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, cotton piece goods; 72 Leonard.
MANAGUA, Nicaragua—M. J. Riguero, automobile accessories, general mdse.; Bonta.
MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; E. J. Bishop, linens, white goods; 225 5th Av.; Park Av.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; I. Otterheimer, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Wiesener, jobs coats, suits, dresses, waists, basement; 470 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, jobs women's sweater coats; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, women's coats; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Frin, Mosher & Co.; M. Frin, furn. goods; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young, Quinlan Co.; Miss Flanagan, women's ready-to-wear; Miss Hanson, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
MONROE, La.—H. Ensel, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Spivy Co.; R. E. Spivy, dry goods; Miss L. Crowson, Miss Tyler, ladies' wear; Imperial.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; E. E. Grant, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Wallick.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Harris, Solinsky & Co.; I. D. Solinsky, H. Solinsky, woolens; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—D. Loveman, Berger & Titlebaum; S. W. Berger, coats, waists, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; F. W. Evans, general mdse.; R. M. Wright, house furn. goods; Mrs. R. Sherwood, coats, suits, waists; Miss J. L. Hagan, muslin underwear, infant wear; Mrs. M. Cronan, millinery; Miss I. Kincaid, jewelry, leather goods; 19 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Fashion Millinery Co.; Mr. Liberman, millinery; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; A. Wasnitsey, rugs; 116 West 32d; Brostell.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; J. Frisch, coats, suits; 100 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; Miss S. Broughton, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; Miss E. A. Christian, waists; Miss H. Gale, infants' silk, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. R. Scobie, domestics, prints; J. V. Shiroman, waists, muslin underwear, mfr. dept. ladies' wear; J. R. McQuilton representing; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; L. B. Clough, mdse. mgr., silk, dress goods, linens, white goods, laces, embroideries; C. E. Hutchinson, knit underwear, hosiery, sweaters; 200 5th Av.
PARIS, France—C. Louis, underwear, satins, cotton piece goods, jobs; R. 1206, 110 Broadway.
PHOENIX, Ariz.—C. Kerrick & Bro.; A. Strouse, men's, boys' clothing, furnishing goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mr. McDenis, leather goods, jewelry, hosiery, ladies' neckwear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman Co.; H. Koch, Miss Lewis, jobs furs; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Moffatt, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. B. Patton, silks, dress goods, linings, ribbons; 48 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Borgs & Buhl; Miss A. Eckert, misses' coats, suits, dresses; J. A. Greer, men's furn. goods, underwear, gloves, shoes; Miss C. Bicker, ribbons; Miss W. Kern, women's knit underwear; W. H. Merickle, men's hats, caps; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman Co.; H. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—J. P. Mourin; ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Miss F. Feldman, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear, aprons, brassieres, boudoir caps, corsets; 470 4th Av.
ROME, Ga.—B. S. Fahy, dry goods; Collingwood.
SACRAMENTO—Bon Marche—E. C. Nathan, ready-to-wear, fancy goods; 100 West 32d.
SACRAMENTO—C. Nathan & Sons; C. Nathan, ready-to-wear; 100 West 32d.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; O. J. Brunner, staple piece goods; J. W. Carrothers, notions; 43 Leonard; Imperial.
SAN FRANCISCO—Wm. Moore D. G. Co.; A. A. Seitz, notions, corsets, ribbons; R. P. Schlaman, men's work clothing; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Zobel Millinery Co.; Miss Bissonette, J. W. Wolf, millinery; Great Northern.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Miss B. Fall, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. N. Moore D. G. Co.; M. O'Shaughnessy, hosiery, underwear, men's gloves; 72 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Levi Strauss Co.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Mrs. B. Schmelling, sweaters, house dresses, negligees; 225 5th Av.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. N. Stewart, E. C. Housh, ready-to-wear; Holland House.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods, upholstery; 329 B'way.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane D. G. Co.; S. G. Nash, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 440 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Richardson D. G. Co.; F. R. Castle, general mdse.; T. H. Barr, domestics, blankets; J. D. Richardson, representing; J. W. Evans, dress, wash goods; W. E. Andriano, laces, ribbons, white goods; J. F. Castle, hosiery, furn. goods, gloves; M. T. Plummer, notions; J. M. Brady, mfg. dept. overalls; 43 Leonard.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; W. H. Beattie, domestics; E. A. Sanders, coats, waists, men's furn. goods; J. L. Rogers, representing; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort, Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Wade, waists, negligees; Mrs. Reynolds, juniors' coats, suits, dresses, raincoats; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Millinery Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; 508 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, ready-to-wear, catalogue; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods, linings; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; M. L. Salomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Semmenfeld's; L. J. Ackerman, waists, millinery; B. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Van Nice & Wardle Co.; G. M. Wardle, ribbons; Holland House.
ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silks, velvets, dry goods; 329 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro.; S. L. Wolfort, ready-to-wear, underwear, petticoats; 374 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' apparel; F. W. Gansman, dress goods, linings; 225 5th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—G. Sommers & Co.; A. C. Gaudian, dress goods, hdkfs.; 396 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Clement, Mayer & Pecht; W. T. Mayer, dry goods; Gregorian.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, coats, suits; 1,133 B'way.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; T. H. Neal, cotton piece goods; 72 Leonard.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 15 W. 34th; Brostell.
TAMPA, Fla.—S. Haddad, ready-to-wear; 25 West 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—"Yard's;" L. Cohen, Miss J. Whelan, jobs waists, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss M. E. Le Hue, jobs coats, dresses; 116 West 32d.
TROY, N. Y.—Goodkind Co.; S. Kranson, gen'l mdse.; 1,133 B'way.
TYLER, Texas—Mayer & Schmidt; J. Wolf, Miss E. L. McFadden, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Latham.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, piece goods; W. J. Crowner, hosiery, underwear; 60 Worth.
WACO, Texas—Sachs Specialty Store; H. Sachs, ready-to-wear, millinery; 25 West 33d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.; S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; E. L. Etchison, domestics; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.
WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; W. G. Dabler, dry goods, rugs; O. T. Kirchon; 329 B'way; York.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimer D. G. Co.; W. M. Neely, domestics, blankets, dress goods, silks; 48 Leonard.
WILMINGTON, Del.—"Kennard's;" J. R. Lambson, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—W. P. Rowell & Son; W. P. Rowell, shirtings, blankets; York.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; W. J. McGrath, prints, ginghams; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
YORK, Penn.—F. West's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, Mrs. L. M. Culbertson, Miss M. Sprague, ready-to-wear; 377 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—The A. E. Starr Co.; A. J. Baernstein, ready-to-wear; R. 1401, 366 5th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—Black & Grant Co.; S. E. McCann, E. S. Grant, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 377 B'way.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MACHINE-SHOP EQUIPment, engraving machine, iron and steel cable, wire, steel, corrugated roofing, steel pinions, screws, tacks, bronze rope and screening, staples, bolts, bits, hinges, latches, locks, blocks, pneumatic tubes, torches, thermometers, ladders, shovels, jacks, wrenches, leather, pantacote, rules, brushes, wood handles, brooms, water buckets, bed casters, lamp chimneys, crayons, window glass, flags, hand trucks, towels, ships' felt, calking cotton, gum packing, oakum, magnesia pipe covering, manilla rope, millwork, fire-brick, ammonia cylinder oil, soap, chloride of lime, and paper. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M., February 8, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1361) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 26 State Street, New York City; 403 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

FAVORS COAL CO-OPERATION

Combination of Exporters Advised by National Association.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The establishment of an export coal association under the Webb-Pomerene law, open to all bituminous coal exporters in the United States and designed to work as a medium through which the country's foreign trade in bituminous coal may be handled, is recommended in a report by the Foreign Trade Committee of the National Coal Association. It is understood that the proposal has met with the favor of leading bituminous coal exporters of the United States, and a meeting will be held at New York within ten days to discuss plans.

"All Europe is in the throes of a coal shortage," says the report. "Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, and other countries affected are purchasing, or about to purchase, a coal supply through their various governmental missions. All these markets are crying for American coal. It has been deemed expedient that exporters should unite to prevent duplication of shipment and other practices which would be unavoidable under the old competitive system. Provision for such unified action is made in the Webb-Pomerene law, which permits exporters in any given line to concentrate their efforts on foreign markets.

"The problem of supplying at the present time American coal where it is most needed abroad is almost wholly one of obtaining the necessary vessel tonnage. Indications are that in the near future an increasing number of vessels will be available for the transportation of this tonnage. The desire to use economically whatever ocean transportation is available, coupled with the desire to maintain in foreign markets a high standard of product, is another factor upon which the recommendations that an export association be formed are based."

POSTAL DEPOSITS RISE.

Manhattan and Bronx Report Increase of $6,253,209 for Year.

Postmaster Patten has received from the various stations of the New York Post Office in Manhattan and the Bronx postal savings statistics covering the calendar year 1918. These show the net amount remaining to the credit of depositors increased $6,253,209. The sum on deposit at the close of business Dec. 31 was $36,138,861. In December alone the amount deposited exceeded the withdrawals by $994,648.

The increase in the year is regarded by the postal authorities as remarkable, for throughout this period the city was being canvassed for the sale of Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. Of the latter $14,772,882 worth was sold through the New York Post Office. There are now more than 140,000 depositors in Manhattan and the Bronx.

For Centralized Port Authority.

The Board of Trustees of the City Club has passed a resolution urging that in view of the fact that there are many plans of port development now being agitated and no central authority to deal with them, there should be created a Port Authority for the Port of New York with complete jurisdiction and authority in all matters now devolving upon the States of New York and New Jersey with power to acquire, own, and operate such port facilities as may be advisable, including railroad connections and terminals. The resolution called the tentative treaty offered by the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission practicable provided it was enacted promptly by the Legislatures of the two States and recommended that the commission press its efforts until a Port Authority is constituted to replace it.

State Insurance Appointment.

Jesse S. Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, announces the appointment of William Leslie as actuary in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Rate Bureau of the New York Insurance Department, to succeed Harwood E. Ryan, resigned. Mr. Leslie has been for the last four years actuary and secretary of the State Compensation Insurance Fund of California, prior to which he was for some time connected with the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of the University of California. He will take up his new duties about Feb. 15.

Immigration at a Low Mark.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Immigration almost ceased during the war. Statistics announced today by the Bureau of Immigration showed that from April 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918, a total of 178,362 immigrants arrived in the United States and that 123,676 departed.

Bijou
Sylvia
Halpern WAISTS
Esskay
Mibelle
and
Bijou DRESSES

Now located at their new home

303 5th Ave.
Cor. 31st St.

Here you will find in our various lines Waists and Dresses of every description that surely will fill the needs of your entire waist and dress departments.

Cotton Waists of the cheap and better grades.

Silk Waists of Crepe De Chine and Georgette Crepe at $27.00 per doz. and up.

Dresses of Georgette, Taffeta, Satin, Serge and Cotton brimfull of value.

HOSIERY
"RAINBOW MILLS"
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
UNDERWEAR
Annual Sale—All This Week
WALD & GELLER
510 Broadway, N. Y. Spring 965-966.

"A National Institution"

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE, Inc.
PUBLIC AUCTION FUR SALES
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION
at the
FUNSTEN FUR EXCHANGE
115-117 South 2nd Street, ST. LOUIS

MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1919, and days following the following goods, viz:

955000	Muskrat	6000	Flying Squirrel
812000	Squirrel	30300	Wallaby
750000	Mole	134000	Nutrias
215000	Skunk	2464	Kangaroo
300000	Opossum	895	Chinchillas
130000	Raccoon	346	Guanacos
100000	Mink	3000	Caraculs
24000	Beaver	400	Mountain Lion
67000	Wolf	6868	Coney
2600	Stone Marten	6100	White Hares
5756	Marten	380	Hair Seals
1957	Fisher	1500	Seals, dressed & dyed
88000	Ermine	58000	Mink, China
25000	" brown	10107	Lynx Cat
5000	" greybacks	12821	Wild "
6000	Otter	20000	House "
11700	Lynx	80000	Civet "
30000	Fox, Red	5500	Ringtail Cat
1200	" Cross	1638	Leopard "
1900	" White	6800	Badger
321	" Blue	89	Leopard
1113	" Silver	1400	Bear
8471	" Grey	131	" Polar
6132	" Patagonian	228	Wolverine
10176	" Argentine	1521	Broadtails
5200	" Australian	1703	Russian Sables
2500	" Macedonian	53000	Kolinsky
4300	" Karagan	178000	Marmots
9000	" Japanese	1500	Persians
96000	Mink, Japanese	2450	Fitch
500	Badger "	43000	Opossums, Australian
6600	Marten "	77400	Ringtail, Opossum, Australian

and
250000 lbs. New Zealand & Australian Rabbits
and
Sundries and Dressed & Dyed Furs

For further information apply to
GEO. B. HERZIG CO., Inc., Agents
41 West 29th Street, New York

Light & Air
Ideal
Manufacturing
Floor Space
In the Centre of
Springfield, Mass.
70,000 sq. ft. on 2 floors. All or part is now available. Passenger and freight elevator-sprinkler system.
Plenty of high grade help available.
EDW. J. MURPHY CO.,
Fuller Bldg. Springfield, Mass.

NITROGEN TUNGSTEN
30% SAVING
ON YOUR ELECTRIC LAMPS
Compare These Prices

MAZDA STYLE TUNGSTEN LAMPS

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
10, 15, 25	.35	.25
40, 60	.40	.28
60	.40	.28
100	.65	.50

MAZDA STYLE NITROGEN LAMPS

Watts	Edison's Price	Our Price
75	.70	.60
100	1.10	.77
150	1.65	1.15
200	2.20	1.54

We guarantee all our lamps.
SPECIAL Majestic Electric Copper Heaters, $8.50
Electrical Engineering Corp.
710 8th Ave. (46th), N. Y. Bryant 6873

Emergency Trucking
Auto service during the Harbor Strike in New York.
New 7½-ton Mack Trucks.
Long or Short Hauls.
INDIANA FLOORING CO.
9741 Melrose. 234 Rider Av., N. Y.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the large number of requests from our customers who were unable to arrive in the New York Market in time for our *Victory Trade Sale* of Silks and Silk & Cotton Fabrics, and to give them an opportunity to participate, we have extended the period of this sale for one week, ending *Saturday, January 18th.*

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., Inc.,
114-120 East 23rd Street.

BLANKETS
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Spot Delivery Low Prices
OMNES EXPORTING CORP.
200 FIFTH AVE. Phone Gramercy 3480.

DRESSES
2,000 never dresses, to close out at a price. New Spring Models.
S. SINGER CO.
139 West 37th St., New York.

Floriform Underwear Manufacturing Co.,
303 Fourth Avenue, New York.

1,000 DRESSES LEFT.
Popular Prices.
M. WEISMAN & SONS,
115 W. 116 St., N. Y. City.

Advances on Merchandise.
WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Bankers
26 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Phone Stuyv. 3000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‡) This Character means terms or equivalent.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough and Manton, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Motions:
Safety Co‹U S Light, National Co‹Universal Co.
Castle‹Tug McAllister.
Lohman‹same.
General calendar:
Jones‹Lighter No 19.
Erie RR‹Story.
Easterday‹McCarthy.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bank'cy discharges:
Wm B Wood.
Frederick C Gale.
Joe Fertitta.
Benjamin Weintraub, large I Wolf.
Armawsky & Lamb, Henry A Pilch.
Edwin A Fitch.
Samuel Wormser.
Eugene Schiep.
Maxfield Epstein.
Caesar D Abdehnour.
Samuel M Ehrlich.
Isidor Forman.
Aaron Goldberg.
Anna Fitzpatrick.
Samuel Glasser.
Catherine Haverty.
Morris Gans.
Wm Freuder.
Tufaro & Capparelli.
Post & Wigderowitz.
Under objections:
Victor Zimet.
John E Dunham.
Acme Gas & Elec Fix.
Adjourned sine die:
John Parkins.
Jacob Brown.
Charles W Gelvin.
Aaron Silverstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:
Clark Equip Co‹
John A. Crowley Co.
Conklin‹Guaranty Trust Co.
Hoit‹Wabash Ry.
U S‹Royal Dutch West India Mail Co.
Same‹Ludatevis-Stokvis Co.
Same‹Union Bank of Canada.
Same‹3 Diamonds in Lavallere.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 321, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

Trials:
T. Chas. J. Mulhall, and R. Sweeney.
H. Sussman, Inc, and H. Sussman.
P. M. A. Mzurke, Isidore Turner, Yee Tom, Wing Lee, Seymour L. Rau.

Motion:
Thomas H Craven.

Cases set for trial:
Abraham Rothman, Harry Rothman, Joseph Williams, Edward Kaufman.

DISTRICT COURT—Leonard Hand, J.—In Room 533, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

Trials:
William M. Webster, Fred Campbell, J. S. Clemente, G. E. Edmunds, Sidney B. Dean, Edward C. Graham, Grant Discher, Sidney F. Beech, William L. Ferrier, Henry P. Andrae, William Sparks, Emil Grossman, Arthur M. Moody, Fred Campbell Auto Supply Co, Julius Andrae & Sons Co, Call‹Balshofer, Gilbert & Wright, Edmunds & Jones Corporation.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal at 10:30 A. M.

For trial:
US‹Zucker.
For call:
US‹Kelly & Accardi.
Same‹Kelly & Kaminsky.
Same‹Accardi (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Common law at 10:30 A. M.

Sabeckis‹Grasselli Chem Co (on trial.)
Grisaldis‹Perpall.
M Pelkinas‹Dry Dock Eng Co & RR.
Wm Pelkunas‹same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals

People‹Verinno.
Same‹Madero.
Sanders, as recr‹Proctor, Jr.
Oaks‹City of Rochester.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Weil‹De Sanctes.
Amer Iron Prod Co‹Robert Dollar Co.
Pallisb‹Society for the Prey of Cruelty to Animals.
Kedrovsky‹Archbishop & Consistory of Russian Church.
Rudrach‹Teitelbaum.
Burnham‹Unity Film Mfg Co‹Sankey.
Kaufman‹Steinberg, (2.)
Bock‹Phillips.
Blue Ribbon Garage Co‹Rundle.
Cineste‹Hudson Trad.
Bahnsen‹Phillips.
Cuban Tel Co‹Conklin
Knox‹Ackerman.
Juilliard‹Stein & Blaine.
Re McLaren, (Carey Fraden.)
Nem‹Nom.
Lee‹Brown.
Same‹Hamilton.
Callender & Co‹Ruddigan.
Prey of Cruelty to Animals.
Same‹Union Bank of Canada.
Same‹3 Diamonds in Lavallere.

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Trials:
T. Chas. J. Mulhall, and R. Sweeney.
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P. M. A. Mzurke, Isidore Turner, Yee Tom, Wing Lee, Seymour L. Rau.

Motion:
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Cases set for trial:
Abraham Rothman, Harry Rothman, Joseph Williams, Edward Kaufman.

DISTRICT COURT—Leonard Hand, J.—In Room 533, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

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William M. Webster, Fred Campbell, J. S. Clemente, G. E. Edmunds, Sidney B. Dean, Edward C. Graham, Grant Discher, Sidney F. Beech, William L. Ferrier, Henry P. Andrae, William Sparks, Emil Grossman, Arthur M. Moody, Fred Campbell Auto Supply Co, Julius Andrae & Sons Co, Call‹Balshofer, Gilbert & Wright, Edmunds & Jones Corporation.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bank'cy discharges:
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Edwin A Fitch.
Samuel Wormser.
Eugene Schiep.
Maxfield Epstein.
Caesar D Abdehnour.
Samuel M Ehrlich.
Isidor Forman.
Aaron Goldberg.
Anna Fitzpatrick.
Samuel Glasser.
Catherine Haverty.
Morris Gans.
Wm Freuder.
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Victor Zimet.
John E Dunham.
Acme Gas & Elec Fix.
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Clark Equip Co‹
John A. Crowley Co.
Conklin‹Guaranty Trust Co.
Hoit‹Wabash Ry.
U S‹Royal Dutch West India Mail Co.
Same‹Ludatevis-Stokvis Co

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Reliable Spanish young man desires permanent position; bookkeeper, translator, typist; banking and commercial experience; good references. S 264 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Honorably discharged; 1 years' experience; accounting, expert cost; investment modern methods, trial balances, income tax reports. S 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Four years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance, credits; collections; moderate salary; some knowledge of typewriting. Charles Preis, 426 East 89th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (23.) 4 years' experience; knowledge of cost accounting; balances, controlling accounts; university accounting student. H 835 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, six years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, credits; collections, accurate, reliable, moderate salary; excellent references. S 286 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 31, thoroughly experienced; take complete charge of books, controlling accounts, also correspondent, wants position with progressive concern. K 485 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, 24 years, 4 years' experience in export-import business, desires position with opportunity. W 641 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, controlling accounts, also correspondent, wants position with progressive concern. K 485 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, experienced, statements, control audits, &c.; thoroughly competent; ref. K 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Executive ability; 15 years' experience; all-around office man; best reference; salary $30. Krise, 753 East 151st St.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) two years' experience, double entry, controlling accounts; efficient. G 119 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) wishes position not to work Saturdays; excellent references. W and Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASS'T, (19); 2 years of thorough experience; unquestionable reference. S 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) married, 5 years' experience; accounting knowledge; Christian; $28. G 146 Times Annex.

CAPABLE EXECUTIVE, 38, engagement as employment manager or employes' welfare manager. L 739 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, ENGLISH,

married, wishes permanent position in private family; would take entire charge of private garage; country preferred; 17 years' experience foreign and domestic cars, Pierce-Arrow, Packards, Locomobile, Rolls-Royce, Fiat, Cadillac; excellent mechanic; best references; aged 39 years; desires change; present position 7 years. W. F. B., 946 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private, married man wants position; first-class mechanic and driver; high-grade cars, Rolls Royce, Crane, Simplex, Pierce, Pierce; wages $35. William McINTOSH, 227 East 56th.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, wishes position private family; 6½ years' experience on all cars; A1 references. J. Moses, 475 Lenox Av. Phone Harlem 2223.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic wishes steady position; to own repairs; eight years' experience; careful driver; all makes of cars; salary $30. Garieno, 216 West 108th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position, private; honorable discharge U. S. Army; any car; excellent references. Kraus, 622 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 16 years' experience foreign, domestic cars; 3 years last position. John Hennes, 159 West 90th St.

CHAUFFEUR, careful driver, mechanic, wishes position; city, country; references. B 186 Times.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, Lehigh University '17, released from Chemical Warfare service. S 288 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER

graduate, 25, capable railroads, sewers, highways, city water supply; four years chief of party; thorough all-round estimator in heavy construction; salary $150. Z 275 Times Annex.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 8 years' designing and field experience, bldg. construction, wide acquaintance with contractors, personality, executive ability, seeks relocation, sales engineer preferred; highest references character, record, and reputation. A 35 Times.

CLERK, formerly in bank as correspondent and foreign exchange, enlisted for foreign service; returned crippled in leg, seeks position; speaks English, Spanish and six Slavic languages; excellent references. Chris, 235 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, (22,) well educated; can furnish A1 references and bonds. N. Ascher, 429 East Houston St., N. Y.

COOK.—Japanese, experienced, wants position, private family; reference. R. F., 148 East 55th.

COUPLE wish position; man, chauffeur, (waterproof driver,) mechanic; wife, cook, housewerker; city, country; references; state salary. R 197 Times.

DESIRE to connect with a successful firm, any business, where action and ability will mean speedy promotion; willing to travel; prior to the war I earned $5,000 per year in chemical line. K 390 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN, 32, married, technical training, 16 years machine designing, reinforced concrete, general engineering, open for engagement. H 624 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, seeks position; experienced also in superintendence building construction. S 270 Times.

DRUGGIST.—Wide-awake young man, recently army released, successful proprietor, long identified in the drug trade as a retrowd manager, buyer, &c., would consider office position in some city, retail, wholesale or mfg. related to any branch of drug business. C 248 Times.

ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMAN, 25, 4 years' experience, college education, wants permanent position in New York City or vicinity. V. P. Coelho, 1,520 Polymeria St., New Orleans, La.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.

Broad experience hiring and handling various classes of efficient; up-to-date methods. G 184 Times.

ENERGETIC young gentleman as companion and instructing boys in general deportment and knowledge; several years' experience. S 242 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE.—College educated; ten years' experience head of department; salary by profession; excellent managerial qualifications. Address H 648 Times Downtown.

EXPERT at working up delinquent accounts desires connection with reputable concern; several years' experience in wholesale business. Those who will recognize ability and willingness write to B 944 Times Harlem.

EXPORTERS.—American, 29, educated, well-bred, clean cut, speaking perfect Spanish and French, expert stenographer, correspondent, translator, thorough business training, years' successful selling in Latin America, export experience, executive ability, seeks connection with strong export organization offering real opportunity; has absolutely clean record. W 356 Times.

EXPORT CORRESPONDENT, experienced, competent, Spanish, English, some French, employed export house, seeks desirable connection with factory. L 768 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Army officer, 22, recently discharged, desires connection with export house; university graduate, with knowledge of Spanish. K 409 Times Downtown.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN OR SALESMAN.—

Office, technical, demobilized, desires position. What have you to offer? William Wildfeuer, 134 West 67th St.

JEWISH 21, high school graduate, just honorably discharged, 3 years' experience office work; want part time or night work of any description. Student, 210 West 97th St.

LAWYER.—New York, Massachusetts, admitted 1910, university graduate, American, (31,) possessing originality, initiative, and executive ability, familiar with conditions in all branches of film industry, desires a commercial connection; locale preferred, New York City or foreign; task big, compensation commensurate. G 172 Times.

MACHINIST.—Young man, (20,) experienced draftsman some experience as machinist, wants position which will enable him to become acquainted with machinery. W 144 Times.

MAN intelligent, (31,) capable and willing, wishes position; construction experience. W 356 Times.

MANAGER, buyer, experienced, desires position, gentlemen's furnishings; go any part of country; best references as to business and character. Harry Ehrlich, 1,971 Webster Av.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced on steam and manufacturing engines, also general and chemical machinery; executive ability. G 141 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, (31) desires position of assistant to superintendent of engineering firm; salary $33 week. G 172 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, age 25; (released from army;) good correspondent, systematizer; knowledge organization; good bookkeeper; highest references. S 218 Times Annex.

PLUMBER, licensed, also steam fitter, &c., seeks position; can take charge of work; first-class mechanic. G 104 Times.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN, who controls large volume of good paying business, desires to affiliate himself with modern plant. K 445 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT or assistant, aged 30, about to be discharged from the service, have had 3 years' experience in this work and can furnish the best references. 1,567 Broadway, Room 1.

SALESMAN, 34, six years' selling experience, seeks connection with reliable tannery with established trade; salary or commission. Fox, 501 Wales Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH FURNISHING TRADE, WANTS LINE OF SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY. W 148 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

SALESMAN, age 25, just released from executive position War Department, 7 years' experience, desires connection where future is assured; salary second consideration; knowledge French and foreign trade. H 666 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, selling infants' wear department stores, &c., Greater New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., wants additional line; commission. S 284 Times.

SALESMAN desires position; experienced, energetic, up to date; rubbers, silks, dry goods; either on road or city. Address Success B 235 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, recently released from service, wants to sell ready-to-wear line in the city or on the road. Box 70, 1,515 3d Av.

SALESMAN, six years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, credits; collections, accurate, reliable, moderate salary; excellent references. S 286 Times.

SECRETARY, trial balance, controlling accounts, also correspondent, wants position with progressive concern. K 485 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE, experienced, industrial, banking, law, LL.B., engineering experience, stenographer; analytical. G 479 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man, 4 years' experience; expert stenographer, capable correspondent; well educated, advancement. K 387 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, clerical work; initiative, compensation commensurate high-grade ability. K 425 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING and Stock Clerk, 4 years experience in cloaks and suits, seeks position in limited line; best references. L. Rissenberg, 14 East 111th St.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.

High-grade man; 13 years' experience) 5 years departmental head; thorough command of English; accustomed to independent handling of correspondence and detail work; desires connection as secretary to business executive; future essential; American; age 30; army discharge; salary $35-$40. O 207 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; TWO YEARS' PRACTICAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK. O 18 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; secretarial, selling experience; bookkeeper; exceptionally qualified; excellent references. H 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious youth desires position; some experience; references; $12. Gordon, 143 West 117th St.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk, experienced, good reference, conscientious, accurate, and obliging. K 407 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK (20) wishes position, with future leading to salesmanship. H. G., 350 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT of operation and maintenance of buildings; 10 years' experience; good on repairs of all kinds; general supt. for large real estate firm at present; references absolutely first class. Address A. W., Box A 36 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT wants high-class elevator apartment or office building; 12 years' experience; trustworthy, sober, industrious, active ability; all-minor repairs; highest reference. Schneider, 102 W 56th.

TYPIST, competent, college education; home only. Hirsch, Apt. 85, 567 West 149th.

UPHOLSTERER.—Good worker; inside, outside; moderate. Klein, 300 East 86th St. Lenox 5797.

WATCHMAN, attendant, bank or office building preferred, 44, married, reliable, no sluggard; excellent reference. B. B., 191 Dresden St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—Experienced young man wishes position; desires assistant; also showcard writer. Brown, 730 59th St., B'klyn.

WRITER AND MANAGER, experienced, will invest, with services, $5,000 in established publishing or advertising line. A 673 Times Downtown.

YOUNG College man, (21,) desires conection progressive firm; advancement; year's business experience; honorably discharged. Please write K 440 Times Downtown.

YOUNG FILIPINO wishes position in family of two or bachelor as butler and cook; city or country; experienced; references. Address S 204 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, well qualified and experienced as stenographer and correspondent; just returned from naval service; knows your business has development possibilities and you can use my services in a responsible position, requiring intelligence, loyalty and initiative, give me a hearing. 240 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years, desires position where executive ability and initiative will help toward advancement; several years' experience private secretary in Europe; knows conditions in Canada and throughout United States; writes and talks three different languages. B 942 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 23; honorably discharged; executive ability; experienced correspondent; cashier; knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, credits; desires employment with reliable concern; first-class references. L 604 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires permanent position; 3 years' clerical experience; export shipping experience; good typist and figurer; knowledge bookkeeping; excellent references. L 744 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, clerically inclined, business experience, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting and office routine, desires connection with reliable concern. Sam Warshofsky, 104 2d St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 3 years' secretarial experience, desires position with firm where honesty and reliability will be compensated by advancement. L 747 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced Stock Exchange and curb man, knowledge bookkeeping, position with reliable brokerage concern; excellent references. Nebenzahl, 800 Home St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, experienced wholesale selling, wishes connection with reliable house where diligence will lead to a good future; best references. Jos. Fuchs, 68 East 107th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorable discharge, considerable banking experience, desires position with bank or brokerage firm; references. G 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and shipping, desires position; 3 years with publishers; references. G 170 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) married, wishes position as shipping clerk or anything else; willing worker; best of references. L 767 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) able collection correspondent, 5 years' actual business experience, desires position. A. H., 867 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 2 years' college training, selling, executive ability, seeks position with future. G 180 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, one year's business experience, desires position with advancement. A 15 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, released from navy, desires position where executive ability, initiative and tact are required. K 392 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 4 years' high school education, wishes position; 2 years' clerical experience. Mendelsohn, 1,043 Avenue A.

YOUNG MAN, 21, reliable, sales experience, seeks position with advancement. G 131 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with advancing concern; references; $16. B 945 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) 3 years high school, wishes position, office clerk; experienced; references. Schneider, 237 East 97th.

YOUNG MAN, accountancy student, experienced, desires position with accountant. W 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) well recommended, requires position as clerk. H 843 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, college graduate, desires position where executive ability will help toward advancement; several years' experience in Europe; knows conditions in Canada and throughout United States; writes and talks three different languages. B 942 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, with one year's business experience, wishes any position. Romanov, 59 Forsyth St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires permanent position. Jack Falk, 13 Varet St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN desires any kind night work, 6 to 12. S 280 Times.

YOUNG MAN, army discharge, student, part time work. C. Krebs, 875 Forest Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST about 24; experienced. B 76 Times.

BILLING CLERK (experienced) wanted; must be quick at figures and typing; also used to comptometer; state age and salary. G 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, (2,) need good, competent clerks who can handle double-entry ledgers; prefer those with experience in note-keeping work and records; also apt to operate typewriter; no beginners. Address D. S. Thropp, Everett, Penn., giving details of past experience, age, and salary expected.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, small wholesale grocery business; state experience, training, present occupation, salary expected, and any other detail that will help us in our considerations. Replies confidential. W 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, insurance brokerage; experience preferred but not essential. Write, stating experience and salary. Confidential. 488 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experience necessary; state age, experience and salary. B 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; thoroughly experienced. Write in detail, stating experience and salary expected. Confidential. A 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, able to take care of correspondence and office millinery house. Kibel, 35 West 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced claim and suits. A. Margulies, 16 West 10th.

BUSINESS ASSISTANT, experienced in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, neat appearing, pleasant and willing disposition able to go at business 8:30 A. M., moderate salary to begin; splendid opportunity for advancement, give full particulars in reply. R. D., 302 Times Downtown.

CASHIER and bookkeeper for needlework store. Only applications in own handwriting, stating age and particulars about previous occupations, considered. P 908 Times Harlem.

CHAPERON.—Refined young lady to take children to and from school, afternoons only. Cathedral 9271.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18 years, in the office of a large corporation; must be grammar school graduates; experience unnecessary; 7-hour day with Saturday half holiday throughout the year; salary to start $8 per week; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, to B 575 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, 17 or 18 years of age, in the office of a large publishing house; must be grammar school graduates; experience unnecessary; 7-hour day with Saturday half holiday throughout year; salary $10 to start; advancement in congenial surroundings assured if capable. McGraw-Hill Book Co., 239 West 39th.

COTTAGE MOTHER in children's home. Address F. O. Box 361, Dobbs Ferry.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, neat, rapid, wishing to connect with reliable firm; state age, salary, qualifications fully. A 629 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, capable of taking full charge of all filing and telephone switchboard. Apply Simplex Automobile Co., 12th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—At Queens, Long Island, in New York City; family of two, no children; in apartment with steam heat, all conveniences; work light; good home for middle-aged woman. Call after 10 A. M. with references, Room 1202, Hotel Latham, 4 East 28th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Young white woman in family of 2, no laundry, good wages; reference. Apply 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Apt. 12D, 216 West 100th.

GIRL.—Wanted, at once, competent girl for general housework in six-room apartment; no washing or ironing. Apply Mrs. R. M. Baker, Pilgrim Court, Bronxville. Phone Bronxville 1027M.

GIRLS for light, clean work; making fine artificial flowers; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. Fred'k L. Mells, 135 West 25th St.

GIRLS, (5,) 16-18 years of age, in large cotton converting house for labelling; experience not necessary. M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., 40-46 West 23d St.

GIRL wanted, general house work, after-noons; good wages. Call Audubon 1916. Apt. 2B.

HAIR WORKERS, wet dressers wanted, also improvers and learners. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av.

HAIR WORKERS, ventilators wanted, also improvers and learners. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av.

HAIR DRESSERS and marcel wavers wanted. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av.

HAIR WEAVERS and mounters wanted, also improvers and learners. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for gentleman's country home near city; must be thoroughly capable; splendid opportunity. Charles H. Harris, 142 West 24th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted general housework, white, preferably under 35 years of age; three in family; must be very good cook; absolutely reliable, and have unquestionable references; $45 per month. Apartment 12B, 210 West 90th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Girl (white) for general housework; small family. $25. West 113th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Cathedral 7474.

LADIES wanted to sell pictures, salary or commission; easily carried; leads furnished. Apply all week, Studios, 503 5th Av.

MAID.—Must be good cook; two in family; $30 per month, room and board; colored or white; reference. Call 153 West 59th St., between 10 and 12 A. M. or after 6:30 P. M. H. Lambert, top floor.

MANICURES, &c.—Hair dressing parlors, manicures and facial masseuse wanted. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av.

MILLINERS.

R. H. MACY & CO. REQUIRE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MILLINERS WHO ARE ACCUSTOMED TO WORK WITH THE FINEST MATERIALS. APPLY AT OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER, SECOND BALCONY, REAR, 34TH ST. ENTRANCE, ANY TIME DURING THE DAY.

MILLINERS, EXPERIENCED, NEAT WORKERS ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON. APPLY TO REICH, 970 5TH AV. (NEAR 47TH.)

MILLINER'S APPRENTICES AND IMPROVERS; NEAT GIRLS; GOOD SALARY; LONG SEASON. APPLY AT Reich, 970 5th Av. (near 47th.)

MILLINERY COPYISTS, PREPARERS AND TRIMMERS ON LADIES' HATS. COHEN & KAPLAN, 594 BROADWAY.

MODELS.

STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, SIZES 16, SKIRT LENGTH 42, Wholesale Dressmaking Establishment.

HEIMERDINGER, 141 MADISON AV.

MODEL, SIZE 36.

COSTUME HOUSE SHOWROOM.

S. FLORSHEIMER & BRO., 2 WEST 33d.

MODELS, attractive, size 16, for dresses; must be exp. SIMON, 44 EAST 32D.

MODELS.—IN DRESS HOUSE; TALL, STYLISH, SIZE 36. APPLY ALL WEEK. BRAMBIE & HENDRICKS, 108 MADISON AVENUE.

MODELS, SIZES 16, for wholesale dress house. ROBBINS DRESS CO., 76 Madison Av.

MODELS.—Attractive young ladies to try on wraps in showroom; sizes 16 to 36; 5 days a week; good salary. Wm. Fischman, 15 East 26th St.

MODELS,

Size 16, attractive looking, for suits. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,483 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 16 AND SMALL 36, IN LADIES' COAT HOUSE. SIEGEL & BARNETT, 1,239 BROADWAY.

MODELS.—Two size 16 misses' models wanted; experienced. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

MODELS, stylish, 16, for dress house. Leo Finkenberg, 31 East 31st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; must be congenial and well recommended; splendid opportunity for the right party; residence in Mt. Vernon. Apply Max Goldstein, 48 West 25th St.

NURSE for child 20 months old; must be competent; bring references; carfare paid; salary $45. Call Lamporte, 138th St., Belle Harbor, L. I. Phone Hammels 2184.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's, to take charge of one-month-old infant; apply Monday morning. Mrs. S. G. Siegel, 600 West 116th, Apt. 54.

NURSE wanted, experienced and competent, for two little girls, aged 10 months and 4½ years; high wages; best references required. Phone Columbus 9488.

NURSE.—Infant's, colored, thoroughly experienced; reference required. Apply 9 to 5, Mrs. Sells, 100 Morningside Drive.

NURSE wanted, experienced, for 18-month baby. S. H. Pracsinak, 700 West 179th. St. Nicholas 8754.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted; must be accurate and good figurer; experience required; call 9 o'clock. F. & W. Grand 5, 10, and 23 Cent Stores, 8 East 14th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright girl for filing; salary $10. Frankel, 177 Hudson St.

OFFICE MANAGER and private secretary for large concern to take full charge of entire office and do correspondence; must have executive ability and be highly recommended; splendid opportunity for right party. A 668 Times Downtown.

PASTRY COOK, salad, woman; waitress, dishwashers, at once; only those experienced in tea room work need apply. The Lonscott, 21 East 57th.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—American or English; male or female; must be an experienced stenographer for Spanish or English; splendid opportunity; high-class work. B 231 Times.

REGISTRAR, for dispensary; educated young woman; hours, 1-4 P. M. Apply 500 West 57th, 9-10 A. M.

SALESGIRL for shoe room; must be neat and well appearing; only those with experience need apply. Dash Waist Co., 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

SALESLADIES.

Corsets, underwear and infants' departments; experienced only need apply; salary $18 and up. I. Berger, 120 West 125th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESWOMAN for commercial stationery and office supplies; must be experienced; inside position; good salary. Apply after 11 A. M., or by letter, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESWOMAN calling on department stores, city, vicinity, line infants' wear; agency; state experience; commission basis. A 31 Times.

SECRETARY and STENOGRAPHER of business ability, capable of taking rapid dictation and being of general assistance to busy man. Apply Simplex Automobile Co., 12th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

SECRETARY and stenographer for doctor; must be well educated; write application, stating qualifications. 66 West 55th St.

SPANISH-SPEAKING SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. require Spanish-speaking saleswomen; experience not necessary. Apply at Office of Employment Manager, second balcony, rear, 34th St. entrance, any time during the day.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.

We require the services of a young lady who has a thorough knowledge of this business and is capable of both buying and selling the various items connected with it; one with department store experience preferred. J. S., 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, (3,) in general office of iron and coal business in Pennsylvania, located in pleasant town where rents and living expenses are most moderate compared to city; need good, fast, willing workers with experience with large mail; no beginners; prefer those who can use dictaphone; the positions are steady ones, with good pay and splendid chance for advancement for capable young women. Address reply to D. S. Thropp, Everett, Penn., and give full details of past experience, age, salary expected, and address.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, recent high school graduate, good English scholar, neat in appearance and competent. Address, giving age, education, religion, experience, if any, references, and salary desired, Advertising Agency, Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Catholic publishing house has opening for thoroughly competent stenographer, capable of acting as secretary to general manager; state age, experience and salary expected. K 412 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; SALARY TO BEGIN, $15; ADVANCEMENT SURE ON PROVED ABILITY; PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS; STATE AGE AND REFERENCES. O 216 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good typist; permanent position; congenial surroundings; 12 o'clock Saturday all year; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER for large concern, downtown; good opportunity for right party; address in own handwriting, stating religion, age, references, experience and salary expected. S 296 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in advertising agency; must be competent; answer in typewriting and in own handwriting; state salary desired. Address J. O. B., Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced; apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Atlantic Tank and Barrel Corp., 18th and Jefferson Sts., Hoboken.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker for improvers and learners; write in detail of previous business experience, education, &c.; salary $12-$15. L 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted by wholesale house. Write in own hand, giving age and experience; salary $14 one week's office hours 8:30 to 5:30. Z 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate, and able to assist in general office duties. Apply Simplex Automobile Co., 12th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER, able to take rapid dictation; permanent position; pleasant office surroundings; references. Write, stating full particulars, B 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Sales department large manufacturing concern, located downtown; state salary, experience, education, &c. V 655 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; neat, accurate, and willing; salary $15. Call Monday before 10 A. M., Mr. Bohn, Mother's Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, familiar with newspaper or editorial work; salary $18. Room 515, 1,780 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter.—Must have experience; state salary desired. A 660 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER or typist, part time; light work; beginner or experienced. K 301 Times.

TEACHER.—Wanted, experienced teacher of Isaac Pitman shorthand for high school work in State of Connecticut. Give full particulars as to experience to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th.

TYPIST; speedy, accurate; good wages, hours, and conditions. McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST for woman writer; hours 10 to 4. Apply 1,780 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY wanted, with perfect knowledge of French and English; should be able to take dictation in both languages; must be good typist; permanent position; location near Philadelphia. Spanish knowledge though not necessary; state references and experience. B 79 Times.

YOUNG LADY for general clerical work in large wholesale house in Brooklyn; must be bright, accurate, and quick at figures, with the handling of figures; good penmanship essential; state age, experience and salary desired. A 637 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work, for large mfg. co., typewriter preferred; must be accurate at figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age, religion, experience and salary expected. S 298 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted, for light clerical work in large insurance office. A 611 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, recent high school graduate, who is a typist, has studied filing, and has a natural aptitude for orderliness and neatness, to take charge of filing of correspondence, reports, supplies, &c., of advertising agency handling only high grade accounts; must be neat, thoroughly competent; accurate, and possess initiative; splendid opportunity for excellent position. Address, giving age, education, religion, experience if any, references, and salary desired, Room 701, 19 West 44th St.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

BE A FILING CLERK

and earn a good salary for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions, with good opportunities for advancement, open for girls who have had no training in filing and indexing. Salaries $15 to $20 per week. Our filing experts train you thoroughly in four weeks and secure you a position. Afternoon and evening classes. Enter our new classes now forming. Number of students limited. Apply today, by letter, visit, or phone, Telephone Franklin 2241.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,

Only School Affiliated with a Filing Equipment House.

The Shaw-Walker Company, 60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syla-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lesson and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 597 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and reference required.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Type Writing 70, "Business English," will enable you to determine; write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course, individual instruction, students on probation, graduates registered. 25 W. 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL for women; largest and best equipped; visitors who wish to inspect the school should secure free pass at West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 90 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2727.

BECOME expert telephone switchboard operators; complete course $10. The Chief School, 5 Beekman St., corner Nassau St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 99 NASSAU. CORT. 3519. STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, SECRETARIES. BOOKKEEPERS, CLERICAL. EXPERIENCED OR BEGINNERS.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &C.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 420 5th Av., 83 Nassau St.

LANG AGENCY, (116 Broadway).—Stenographers, typists, clerical, discount clerk, comptometer; call immediately!

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; thorough knowledge of cost accounting necessary. Apply 8:30 Monday morning United Accounting Co., 41 Park Row.

ADVERTISING AGENCY wants competent man to take full charge of printing, engraving, and forwarding; give full particulars and salary desired; give telephone number. A. B., 300 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN (only experienced) for Jewish national institution; exceptionally large earnings; commission. 14 Mount Morris Park West, Harlem.

ARTISTS, designers and decorators wanted for high-class work; those who understand water color, distemper colors preferred. Apply in person with drawings. Law Studios, 303 West 42nd St.

ARTIST.—First-class miniature artist for the trade; state price. Z 313 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 30 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, (2;) need good competent clerks who can handle double entry ledgers; prefer those with experience in cost keeping work and records; also able to operate typewriter; no beginners. Address D. S. Thropp, Everett, Penn., giving details of past experience, age, and salary expected.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; customers ledger, to assist checking customers remittances, sending out statements, &c. Address, stating experience and salary, B. C., 450 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man to start at moderate salary with dry goods commission house; excellent future. Apply with references and state salary desired. S 277 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, in stationery business; state experience and wages. A 671 Times Downtown.

BOY by large advertising agency; opportunity to learn the advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Call or write Room 712, 381 Fourth Avenue.

BOY.—For office of large manufacturer; must be active and good penman; good opportunity for right boy; reference required. Call Export Department, 113 8th Av., New York.

BOY for errands and office work; excellent chance for bright boy. Address, stating age, references; salary, Wholesale, G 46 Times Downtown.

BOY, to assist in office and file; good opportunity to advance rapidly. Apply 9 o'clock Monday. Republic Textile Co., 344 4th Av.

BOY.—Large surety company; excellent chance of advancement for bright, well-educated boy; state age and schooling. A 610 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 or over, refined, for law office; knowledge of switchboard desirable. Bennet & Cooley, 60 Wall St.

BOYS over 15, run errands; also helpers, house departments. H 607 Times Downtown.

CHOCOLATE.

A nationally known confectionery and chocolate house requires the services of a thorough chocolate man, experienced in selecting, blending and all branches of refining and a good organizer. A salary of $2,500 will be paid to the right party. All of the above qualifications whose record and references are strictly of the best. S. A 801 Times Downtown.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER WANTED.

An old-established corporation has an exceptional opening for a thoroughly practical manufacturer.

The successful candidate must be qualified by long experience to assume entire charge of a modernly equipped factory employing several hundred hands.

A knowledge of the business from the leaf to the consumer is essential.

If you can meet this specification you may answer this advertisement with every assurance that your application will be considered in confidence and will receive proper consideration. Z 325 Times Annex.

CONTROLLER wanted in large electrical specialty manufacturing industry; one who has had experience in cost accounting, and general accounting work as a basis and also two preference; write, stating age, qualifications, and salary. Address Box 502, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CREDIT MAN,

wholesale; thoroughly experienced, to handle large number of accounts, familiar with

dry goods and housefurnishing trade. Only Al men apply.

State salary, age, and references. R. B., 215 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN

DESIGNERS, WITH EXPERIENCE ON SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE MACHINERY.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO., 5,520 2d Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, first-class only; at least 10 years' experience in designing and detailing of automobile machinery; permanent position for right man. H 852 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, DESIGNER.—One who has article in automobile line to manufacture; good compensation to right party. Z 355 Times Annex.

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN WITH DIESEL ENGINE.

Experienced, to work on development of new engine; state experience and salary expected. Box 145, Brooklyn, P. O.

ENGINEER ASSISTANT, licensed; a good salary and permanent position is offered to a good capable man, experienced with factory plant; must be sober, steady and reliable and furnish the best of references; state if employed. D. T. 72 Nassau.

ENGINEERS, night; one who is thoroughly experienced with the duties of a factory plant; a good position is offered; must be sober and steady and furnish the best of references. K. D. 59 Times.

ERRAND BOY WANTED. Z. KURSHAN, 230 FIFTH AVENUE.

FEEDER on cylinder press. Apply Adv. Dept., 135 Water St., New York.

FIREMAN.—A reli

MILK DEALERS DENY COMPROMISE OFFER

Will Pay No More Than $3.60 for January, Says Conference Board Secretary.

RECEIPTS UP SOMEWHAT

Dairymen's League Head Contradicts Distributers' Reports of Shipments to City.

The New York Milk Conference Board sealed yesterday that the distributers had indicated to the Governor's Milk Commission, as announced by Chairman Robert E. Dowling on Saturday, a willingness to pay more than their original offer of $3.60 a hundred pounds for January milk, provided the Dairymen's League, which is holding out for $4.01, would make similar concession.

Chairman Dowling said last night that no formal proposal had come from the distributers, but he had got the impression from the distributer members of the Milk Commission that they would consider, in the interest of the public good, a higher price for January in order to have the controversy ended, if a like spirit were shown by the producers. There will be another meeting of the commission at noon today in the office of Mr. Dowling, 165 Broadway.

Milk receipts yesterday, according to Health Commissioner Copeland, amounted to 1,300,000 quarts, an increase of 87,719 quarts over Saturday, but 87,148 quarts under the receipts for Friday, which was the banner day since the strike went into effect. These figures, said Dr. Copeland, represent the supply available for New York City yesterday and do not include shipments that were received for New Jersey and other nearby cities.

Inspectors of the Department were particularly active yesterday, Dr. Copeland said, to see that all the milk received in the city meets the department's requirements. He estimated that 80 per cent. of the normal supply of milk is being received in the city daily.

I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board, issued this statement yesterday:

"The announcement in today's newspapers that the buyers of milk were prepared to increase their offer of $3.60 for January, provided the producers were willing to make some concessions, and not insist upon $4.01 per hundred pounds, is likely to be misinterpreted by the producers. The buyers have not made any offer and will make none higher than $3.60 for January.

"This position is based upon sound business considerations, the reasons for which have been so clearly set forth from time to time. These considerations are that the amount of milk in the market does not warrant a higher price than has been offered and that the producers in all other territories are voluntarily selling their milk at less than New York buyers have offered.

"So far as the general situation is concerned, it is still in the same satisfactory condition. We are daily increasing the supply received from normal sources as well as the quantity of milk being brought in from the outside to make up the deficiency in the supply. With the resumption of the ferries again to the Jersey shores, the inconvenience of the last several days, has tended to relieve the situation materially."

On the other hand, R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, said:

"The milk situation is improving rapidly from the standpoint of the dairymen. Hundreds of reports show that the dairymen are more united than ever, realizing that they must now win the fight against the big Borden and Sheffield Farms milk combine or go out of the dairy business. Less milk is being received today, despite reports to the contrary. Consumers realize this because they know they are not getting the milk. Consumers also know that much of the milk purchased from the dealers in the combine is not of good quality.

"I. Elkin Nathans, a high-salaried employe of the Conference milk combine, says the dealers are fighting for the consumers. His line of reasoning is difficult to follow when all the facts are known. Milk middlemen claim credit for reducing the farmers' price so low that if accepted thousands of farmers must make immediate arrangements to reduce their dairy herds and go in other lines of farming.

"But with all the dealer's generosity his own margin is not reduced at all, and this margin is nearly twice that made by milk dealers in other cities. Despite dealers' misleading statements, farmers' prices for milk in New York for 1918 were below the average throughout the United States."

A. F. Spooner, owner of Lowland Farms, at Richville, St. Lawrence County, which is one of the largest milk-producing counties in New York State, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES concerning the milk situation in his section. He says:

"The New York Milk Conference Board makes the statement that the farmers are destroying a large part of New York's milk supply. This statement, so far as Northern New York is concerned, is absolutely false. Cream, butter, and cheese are worth too much money for any one in his right mind to destroy the milk that can so readily be converted into these products.

"It also makes the statement that 'it is also true that when the farmers' product is sold for him as fresh milk and cream, it produces a far greater return in money than he can get in any other form.' This statement is also false. The writer has been in the dairy business for the last thirty years, and up to the time the Dairymen's League began to do business the independent butter and cheese factories were ahead of the market milk prices. Since the advent of the league there has been very little difference.

"The writer has been a patron of the Horton factory at Richville for the last twenty-seven years. For twenty-five years we had much better prices than the milk stations. The Horton Ice Cream Company has owned the plant for the last twelve years, and for the last two years we have accepted league prices, as that seemed the easiest way.

"The Borden Company, and another large milk company have operated plants at Gouverneur for several years, while at the same time three small cheese factories, all within easy hauling distance of Gouverneur, continued to hold their patrons and operate their plants and on the whole paid their patrons better than the shipping stations. Twelve miles below here, at Rensselaer Falls, is a good shipping station owned by one of the New York companies. The farmers were dissatisfied, and about two years ago they clubbed together and signed up for a term of years with a cheese and butter man to build and operate an independent plant.

"For the last ten years the tendency in this section has been to gradually drop the old-fashioned factories and patronize the shipping stations and other large concerns purchasing milk at station prices, taking it for granted that the prices on the average would warrant their making the change. The tendency now is the other way. Last week the farmers at Gouverneur with two good milk plants already in town, met and signed up $30,000 with which to build or purchase one of the existing plants, the proposition being to equip said plant to manufacture butter and cheese; also to ship milk should anyone care to purchase.

"The Carthage branch has raised $10,000 toward a milk plant, and the farmers at Theresa are planning to do the same. This shows that the farmers in this section intend to gradually drop the milk shipping business unless things look different at the New York end than they have in the past."

BURST MAIN FLOODS BROADWAY SUBWAY

Traffic Between Times Square and Downtown Terminal Suspended All of Sunday.

WATER UP TO PLATFORMS

Thirty-Six Inch Pipe Gives Way in Tunnel Sixty Feet Below the Street Level.

The bursting of a thirty-six inch water main at Broadway and Fourteenth Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning flooded the Broadway subway of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, causing the complete suspension of traffic from Times Square to Canal Street. At midnight last night officials of the B. R. T. said they were making every effort to resume traffic this morning, but were handicapped by the slowness with which the water was sinking. Every available pump had been put into use, they said.

As soon as Police Headquarters learned of the accident, the Department of Water Supply was notified. Chief Engineer William W. Brush arrived fifteen minutes later and gave orders to have the water shut off from the main. Before this was accomplished at 4:30 o'clock, the subway from Twenty-eighth Street to Spring Street was flooded. The water reached its highest level at Twenty-third Street, where it was flush with the platforms. At Fourteenth Street the water covered the third rail.

Shortly after the water from the main began pouring into the subway a south-bound train left the Twenty-third Street Station. It was compelled to stop halfway to the Fourteenth Street Station because of the rush of the water. Many of the passengers became alarmed when they saw the flooded tracks and demanded that the guards open the doors. This they did, warning the patrons that they left the train at their own risk. The passengers, six of whom were women, left the train, and in single file walked back to Twenty-third Street.

The rise of the water necessitated the shutting off of the current from the third rail and all traffic between Times Square and Rector Street was suspended. Traffic to Coney Island and outlying stations by way of the Seabeach and West End lines was also suspended for several hours. Later West End and Seabeach trains were run to Chamber Street, where connections could be made for points uptown.

Chief Engineer Brush said that the break had occurred in Shaft No. 5 which extends about 100 feet east and west under Fourteenth Street at a depth of sixty feet. He said the breaking of the main would not affect the water supply of lower Manhattan, as there were duplicate supply lines.

The B. R. T. placed signs at its stations notifying passengers of the suspension of traffic. At Times Square extra guards were on hand to direct passengers to the Interborough and other downtown lines.

STOP
LOOK
LISTEN
SAVE

5, 10 or 15 dollars

OUR READJUSTMENT SALE

$60 suitings made to order reduced to $50 (27 patterns)
$50 & $60 suitings reduced to $40 (37 patterns)
$40 & $50 suitings reduced to $35 (89 patterns)
$35 & $40 suitings reduced to $30 (58 patterns)
$30 & $35 suitings reduced to $25 (24 patterns)

Evening dress suits, silk lined, made to your measure, $65.
Tuxedos, $60. Samples on request.

Army and Navy Uniforms made to order or ready to wear away at reasonable prices.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Women are said to have instinct and men have judgment; generally they are the same thing.*
Arnheim Axioms

Our Turn to Serve Soldiers and Sailors

Nothing is too good for our returning Soldiers and Sailors—and nothing is better than Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

But, we have gained a new respect in the last month for Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats. The Boys are coming home with the sort of figures that set off good clothes to best advantage.

And the reduced figures on our price tags are good news to fellows who want to make their clothes capital go the furthest.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit Reduced

No Charge for Alterations

$52.50 and $50.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to $27.50

$58.00 and $55.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to $32.50

$45.00 and $40.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to $37.50

$50.00 and $48.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to $43.50

$60.00 and $55.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to $49.50

The higher grades are reduced in like proportion

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 123d

Come See the Essex

Its First Showing—A Light Weight Quality Car

Next Thursday—$1395

Motorists will have their first sight of the Essex next Thursday, January 16th.

It is the car which motor papers have mentioned so frequently during the past year as a new solution of automobile transportation.

Automobiles have been developed along two widely different lines. One has been toward a cheap, light car. Economy and low first cost have been its chief advantages.

The other has been toward luxury, comfort and endurance. It has meant high first cost and heavy maintenance expense.

The Essex combines the advantages of these two types. It is moderately priced, and economical in operation. It has no useless weight. Its performance, comfort and finish, to the minutest detail, is comparable to that which you could get only in high priced cars.

Be One of the First to Ride in It

We begin public demonstrations of the Essex on Thursday. Hundreds of other dealers in all parts of the country are making their first showing of the Essex on that day.

If you will come in on Thursday, or better still, telephone that you will be on hand, we will arrange to demonstrate the Essex to you so that you can be one of the first in this community to ride in this new car.

The Essex is to do its own advertising.

Whatever you hear of it in the future will be whatever people choose to say about it.

No descriptions are to be advertised until hundreds of thousands of motorists have said what they think of the Essex.

It is to be sold on the merits of its performance and not by what we or the makers may claim for it.

That is the way the Essex was introduced to us.

We were invited to the factory. A lot of conjecture had been advanced about the Essex, but the makers would give us no particulars.

Had we not known the Essex builders as well as we do, through years of dealing with them, we might have been less confident of a car about which so little information was vouchsafed.

All they said was that it would meet the demand for a light weight, moderate priced, high quality automobile of unusual performance, luxury and stability.

But coming from them that meant more than volumes of claims.

The pleasure of our surprise, even with the knowledge we had of how temperate the Essex people are in what they say of their product, was so complete, we want you to receive the same kind of surprise.

If our own experience and that of hundreds of the most successful of automobile dealers in the country is a criterion, you will be both surprised and enthusiastic about the Essex.

May we expect you to ride with us Thursday?

Every motorist is invited.

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My Remnant Sale, held only once a year, offers you at no higher price than you'd pay for a "ready-made" moss-back, Virgin-Wool, Fresh-Pattern Merchant Tailor Suitings cut to your measure according to advanced 1919 styles.

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Remnants of former $45 and $40 suitings to close out, $32.50
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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—If the taxi driver who took a party from the Broadway Central Hotel at 2:30 A. M. Sunday to 35 West 111th St. will return the black walrus bag, containing a wedding gown and other things, left in his cars he will receive a liberal reward. Shirrig, 35 West 111th St. Tel. Harlem 3084.

LOST—Silver fox scarf, New Year's Eve or early New Year's morning, Delmonico's or 59th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to A. Jaeckel & Co., 39th and 59th Sts., 9th Av., N. Y. City.

LOST—Bank Book No. 91,698 of Peoples Savings Bank; payment stopped; all persons are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same. Please return to bank, Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST—A diamond and platinum lavaliere in the west side subway, between 66th and 116th subway station, or thereabouts. Return to Mrs. H. S. Howe, 901 Lexington Av., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Jan. 11, card case, bill book, containing commutation ticket White Plains, cards, unindorsed check; payment stopped. Return to Sydney A. Hale, 20 Vesey St.; reward.

LOST—On West End Place between 9th Av. and 11th Av., black bag with letters "M. S. R." liberal reward if returned to 136 Bay 29th St., or phone 1309W Bath Beach.

LOST—Oval shaped pin with one carat diamond in the centre, surrounded by sapphires and diamonds; liberal reward. Dasori, 243 West 102d St. Phone Riverside 7477.

LOST—Liberal reward for sapphire breast pin lost at Lane Bryant store, 38th St., Jan. 11; communicate with Joseph Gibson, Union National Bank, Wilmington, Del.

LOST—Reward for return of platinum pendant lost on Thursday evening between 126th St. and 5th Av. and 114th St. and 7th Av. Notify Apt. 6, 2,041 8th Av.

LOST—Platinum and diamond flexible bracelet, sapphire borders, between Black Cat Restaurant and 5th Av. and 14th St. $200 reward. Lehne, 28 East 45th St.

LOST—Lady's Swiss wrist watch, green gold rim links chased, Lackawanna Ferry, 23d. Saks & Company, Saturday; reward. O 242 Times.

LOST—Reward offered return of pearl earring lost Jan. 10, Broadway, 84th and 70th sts. H. C. Negresmith, 320 5th Av.

LOST—Gray opossum fur collar, Madison Av. or 77th St.; liberal reward. 981 Madison Av. Telephone Lenox 51.

LOST—Saturday, on Broadway, black purse, containing identification card, eyeglasses; reward. S 200 Times.

LOST—Pigskin collapsible purse, elevated, Friday; money, keys. Room 820, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Wolf scarf, Central Theatre or vicinity; reward. Martha Washington Hotel.

$15 REWARD.
No questions asked, return platinum ring containing 1 large and 8 small diamonds, lost between Dec. 28 and Jan. 2. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$120 REWARD.—The undersigned will pay a reward of $120 for the return of a diamond and platinum circle pin. Mrs. Clara Simpson Brady, 615 Monroe Av., Scranton, Penn.

$50 REWARD for pearl and diamond earring lost Sat., 11 between 5th Av., 47th St., and West 13th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's black leather handbag; write full identification. S 293 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—FOX TERRIER.
If information can be given concerning black and white wire haired fox terrier lost from Orange, N. J., on Dec. 1; (name plate on collar reading M. R. Warren, Cedarhurst, L. I.) communicate with Miss M. R. Warren, 80 East 88th.

LOST—Collie, female, brown and white, "Jessie," 83d St. West; reward. 249 West 86th St.

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